the
. . .
UNE
day.
, 1900, and on
who purchases
eceive a hand-
or framing and
e colored pic-
of July 1—the
and beautiful
oducing a fine

PAIR.
HE CHICAGO
st from your

OOKS,
AKE STS.
nt Sale
ure
sware Finest Quality
ut), 8 inch $5.00
t), 10 inch $7.50
), 12 inch $10.00
er, Pitcher, $6.00
Pitcher and $5.00
Little Money as
rt Pottery.
unequalled in
ark richly col-
prays of sweet
, blackberries,
autumn leaves,
esigns painted
50 Each.
rom Paris.
e Assortment
se Antique
Plaques
lly Low Prices.
$25 Each.
OX Straw Hats Perfect Styles and Quality at Shayne's
ANT THE LATEST
R NEWS
The Tribune.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 171. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BIG CONVENTION GETS UNDER WAY; NEW YORK WILL PRESENT WOODRUFF

Roosevelt Is Finally Taken at His Word That He Does Not Want the Vice Presidency.

STRAWS POINT TO LONG.

Belief That the Secretary of the Navy, as Senator Hanna's Choice, Will Be Given the Place.

DRAFT OF PLATFORM MADE.

Harmful Trusts Condemned and the Island Colonies Promised Self-Government in the Future.

GAGE FINANCE PLAN IS DROPPED.

"Roosevelt is out of it and he will not be nominated."—Senator M. A. Hanna to a reporter for the Associated Press.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1:30 a. m.—[Special.]—With the close of the first day of the Republican national convention the politicians are evidently at sea as to the probable nominee for Vice President, although it seems evident that Governor Roosevelt is out of it, not because of any opposition, but for the reason that he has declined to permit the use of his name in a way which showed that he meant business.

The New York delegation has at last taken Roosevelt at his word and has indorsed Woodruff, the one man of all others who is most obnoxious to Senator Hanna and the administration generally, because it is considered that his nomination would be belittling the Presidential ticket.

This decision was reached after midnight as a result of a conference in the New York delegation and the friends of the other candidates are still at sea as to what the result is likely to be.

Hanna's Favor for Long.

Senator Hanna is believed to be in favor of the nomination of Secretary Long. He will not, however, make a definite announcement of that fact, and thereby give an administration indorsement to the Secretary of the Navy. He has been appealed to by the friends of Long to show his hand, but thus far has declined.

Next to Roosevelt, Dolliver undoubtedly has the convention at his disposal. Whether he can compete against the powerful but secret influence of Senator Hanna is quite doubtful.

On the surface, therefore, the result of the Vice Presidential fight gives Long a shade the best of it, although the Western men generally have no hesitation in declaring his nomination would be a mistake.

The action of the New York delegation in giving a man like Woodruff an official indorsement makes it likely that Roosevelt's name will be presented to the convention by some outside State, and in that case there seems little doubt as to the result.

Convention Gets Under Way.

The work in the convention was of the character customary in national conventions. It began by the calling to order of the convention by Senator Hanna, chairman of the National committee. He made a speech of unusual length for him and turned the convention over to Senator Wolcott, who made another speech, even longer.

Thereupon the usual committees were appointed by the different delegations and the convention took a recess until Wednesday noon.

The interval has been spent by the committees in drafting their reports to be presented to the convention.

The most interesting of these, of course, is the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which will form the platform for the Republican party for the campaign of 1900.

Principles of the Platform.

The platform as drafted will declare against improper trusts, but will commend combinations of capital which result in the extension of business.

The maintenance of the gold standard is insisted upon, but the plank suggested by the Indianapolis conference and the Secretary of the Treasury, favoring what is known as an elastic currency scheme, has been beaten.

There is a general paragraph favoring as much money as is needed for the country without agreeing upon any specific plan.

A plank will pledge the party to give the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico as large a measure of self-government as the circumstances justify, and the party will reiterate the pledge made by Congress to give Cuba independence as soon as possible.

An isthmus canal owned and protected by the United States is promised.

There is a sweeping declaration on the expansion question, calling attention to the new responsibility, and declaring that President McKinley will have them in the future as well as he has in the past.

The platform contains practically nothing that has not been already outlined in the dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. It will be presented to the convention today by the chairman of the committee, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana.

When the preliminary work is over Senator Lodge of Massachusetts will be made permanent chairman, and will make the usual speech. When the proper time comes Senator Foraker will put President McKinley's nomination, and this will be seconded by a score of others, including Roosevelt.

Naming Ticket's Head.

One of the rules to be adopted by the convention tomorrow will provide that the roll must be called in all cases on the nomination for President and Vice President, so that there will be a chance for the impressive cry of one State after another declaring its solid vote.

All this will be quite sufficient to keep the convention busy on Wednesday, so that Thursday will be given over to the Vice Presidential fight.

Straws Point to Long.

The situation in that direction of course is that Mr. Hanna wants Long and is likely to get him, that most of the Western delegations are for him, and that the Secretary of the Navy is the favorite second choice of the Eastern men.

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Convention met at 12:33. Roosevelt was cheered most. After prayer Secretary Dick read call and Chairman Hanna in welcoming delegates mentioned McKinley's name, which evoked a burst of applause. Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman reviewed issues of hour, treating silver as dead, declaring trust cry comes in Republican administration because the people are prosperous and Republicans will check evils of trusts; asserting that we can not surrender Philippines, most of the tribes welcome our rule, one tribe alone is in insurrection, and withdrawal would mean rapine and bloodshed; chief inspiration of Tagal revolt comes from Democratic headquarters; Republican party was never more virile and vigorous than now. Committees were announced and after a benediction convention adjourned until today to await reports.

"Roosevelt is out of it, and he will not be nominated," said Hanna. New York delegation agreed unanimously to present Woodruff's name; and Quay says this means Roosevelt's nomination. Long seems to be the administration's choice, with 146 sure votes from New England and the South. Dolliver has many Western votes. Stewart said Illinois delegation is divided between Long and Dolliver.

Subcommittee's draft of platform condemns harmful trusts, favors expansion policy, autonomy for Cuba, arbitration of labor disputes, good roads, and interoceanic canal. Sympathy for Boers is not expressed, nor is the elastic currency scheme mentioned.

Illinois delegation elected Graeme Stewart National committeeman; Cannon, chairman; Mamer, secretary; Madden to Committee on Resolutions, and harmony reigns.

Committee on Permanent Organization selected Lodge for permanent chairman.

Chicago will be national headquarters with Hanna in charge of campaign.

Ohio elected Cox National committeeman at Hanna's dictation.

Addicks delegation from Delaware seated.

CHINA.

American transport landed 1,200 United States soldiers at Taku. Troops of other nations are en route. President ordered four more warships to Chinese waters. Admiral Kempff's instructions authorize him to do anything he chooses to conserve American interests. Powers seem to be acting in harmony and a new international force of 15,000 men will start for Pekin.

No definite news from Pekin, but many rumors; that Russian forces attacked Pekin; that Chinese troops burned the legation buildings; that Seymour's force arrived; that Chinese killed all foreigners.

Boxer movement is reported spreading. More cities captured. Yaten, the Viceroy at Tien Tsin, reported burned to death.

The Times regards reported summons of Li Hung Chang to Pekin as momentus.

Germans believe Minister Von Ketteler is dead.

LOCAL.

Mayor probably will veto ordinance permitting consolidation of Ogden and People's Gas companies with minimum compensation; will offer amendments to St. Paul trolley ordinance.

Supervisor Gilbert appointed special corps of enumerators to investigate complaints of omission of names. Private inquiry showed names lacking in a West Side district.

Altgeld said local Democratic machine is using Ortseifen for selfish ends; Burke retorting said Altgeld is a "dead one."

Body of unidentified man found floating off Columbia Yacht club dock. Letters "P. H. S." on collar and handkerchief.

Time limit allowed Union Traction company to begin lowering of tunnels expired.

Northwestern University dropped Professor Stecker, defendant in a divorce suit.

Mayor announced that there must be no gambling at Washington Park.

Marshall Field & Co. may add Central Music Hall corner to their store.

Merchants' club sailed down drainage canal with their wives.

Boy may die of lockjaw caused by explosion of a toy pistol.

J. H. Moore will build a $500,000 house at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Eliza J. Crane left estate of $280,000.

Mahlon Ogden Jones died in France.

FOREIGN.

Paris exposition jury will not judge any foreign wines with French names, such as Sauterne. Action is credited to jealousy.

British lost, killed, 3; wounded, 5; captured, 60, during Boer attack on construction train at Leeuw Spruit on June 14.

Greek Church has, it is said, forbidden mass for Tolstoi should he die unrepentant of unorthodox views.

Cabinet crisis is expected in Spain and Sagasta's return to power is likely.

Roberts reported surrender of 2,000 rifles.

Saracco to form new Italian Cabinet.

EDUCATION.

Women are in line for promotion as heads of local school departments, but trustees are prejudiced against the sex.

Music Teachers' National association discussed plan to organize a national school.

Class day at Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan and Smith College.

At University of Chicago convocation degrees were conferred on 205 persons.

DOMESTIC.

Peoria and Springfield engines assisted in quenching fire that swept Bloomington's business district. Loss over $2,500,000.

American Institute of Homeopathy in session in Washington, will dedicate Hahnemann statue.

Lloyd Wheaton appointed Major General of volunteers.

Senator Beveridge's wife died at Dansville, N. Y.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Judge Tuley decided the Christie-Street Commission company of Kansas City is a bucket-shop, and hence not entitled to receive Board of Trade quotations.

Presidents and executive officers of Western roads met to consider plans for pooling earnings or dividing traffic.

Representatives of unions and contractors meet again at 3 p. m., when men will submit new plan of arbitration.

Wheat dropped 2⅝ cents, but rallied, net loss for day being 1¼ cents; closed at 77⅝.

Protracted drought continues over northern portion of spring wheat region.

Vesselmen are puzzled by movements of the Rockefeller boats.

SPORTING.

Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 0 (fourteen innings). New York, 8; Philadelphia, 1. Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 4. Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3. Brooklyn now leads, Philadelphia second, and Chicago third; St. Louis last.

Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 3. Buffalo, 2; Indianapolis, 0; Kansas City, 13; Minneapolis, 2. Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3.

Lasker won masters' tournament.

Chicago, 11; Pennsylvania, 2.

Fast trotting at Wheaton.

END OF LABOR TROUBLES NEAR.

New Arbitration Plan Drawn for Discussion at Joint Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow.

PEACE IS LOOKED FOR.

Business Agents but Figureheads Under New Compact, Which Covers Everything Except Wages.

WANT GRADY TO GET OUT.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

Provides that no union organization or officials shall have the power to order a peremptory strike.

All grievances shall be submitted to arbitration boards representing the respective unions and employers' associations, the composition of which is a matter to be agreed on hereafter.

Besides divesting the Building Trades council of its power to authorize a sympathetic strike the proposed plan aims to deprive the business agents of their authority, and makes them mere figureheads in a certain sense compared with their present importance.

All of the principles enunciated by the Building Contractors' council to be submitted to arbitration, according to the plan to be presented by the delegates tomorrow, except that of wages.

Even the Saturday half holiday question, it is understood, is to be arbitrated.

The matter of wages is one which has never been in dispute since the labor trouble began.

With the foregoing plan of arbitration, suggested by union men, as a basis for discussion, the Executive committee of the Building Contractors' council and union labor representatives will meet again tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the hope of a settlement of the long continued strike and lockout of the building trades. While no member of either body will grant an interview to be used with his name, the current belief is that this plan will prove mutually satisfactory. Arrangements for the new joint conference were completed yesterday.

The desire of the union delegates for a settlement of the labor trouble was too strong to be overcome by the objections of a certain element to meeting the Executive committee of the contractors again. When the delegates were officially informed that the contractors had declined to arrange such a conference it was decided that the issue was so important that the delegates could afford to continue the negotiations with the same committee.

Decision Is Easily Reached.

The decision to resume the joint conference was reached with but slight opposition and after the following reply had been received from the contractors to the request for a joint conference with contractors not members of the Building Contractors' council:

Chicago, June 19.—Mr. Joseph Daze, chairman; Mr. Alf. W. Camp, secretary, on behalf of the Building Trades Conference committee, Chicago—Gentlemen: Your favor under date of the 16th inst. requesting the appointment of a committee of two from the various organizations affiliated with our body, composed of members not personally representing their organizations therein, duly received.

Replying, we repeat that when any of the unions represented by delegates at the recent conference accept the principles set forth in our circular of April 30 we will request our affiliating organizations to appoint committees.

If our circular contains anything which you do not fully comprehend we will be pleased to again meet the same representation as attended said meeting for the same purpose. Yours,

W. D. O'BRIEN, President.
A. MORTIMER, Secretary.

Purpose of the Conference.

While the conference is ostensibly for the express purpose of interpreting the principles of the Building Contractors' council, it will really exercise a much more important function. The delegates have had the principles of the contractors explained to them until they ask no further information, and instead of listening to explanations they will invite contractors to consider the new plan of arbitration with a view to settling the whole trouble.

The plan of arbitration to be presented was prepared by a subcommittee, none of the members of which had anything to do with the preparation of the plan rejected by the contractors last week. It is, according to one of the delegates, a much more comprehensive and satisfactory document, and one which the contractors will find difficult to reject. It embraces scarcely any of the features of the former plan, and was adopted by the delegates by a practically unanimous vote.

"We feel that we have agreed upon a plan of arbitration that is thoroughly fair to all," said a delegate last evening, "and one which the contractors will readily indorse. I am so confident that it will be indorsed that I venture the prediction that the end of the labor troubles is in sight."

They Would Oust Grady.

M. R. Grady, Western National Organizer of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, was cited last night at the meeting of the bricklayers to appear next Tuesday night and show cause why he should not be expelled or suspended from the union. Grady is still confined to his bed as a result of the beating administered one night last week as he was entering the Bricklayers' Hall at Monroe and Peoria streets.

The charges against Grady are founded upon certain statements he made in print a few days ago in criticism of the Building Trades council, and the position taken by the bricklayers in the present trouble. Specifically he is charged with having revealed secrets of the union and with uttering remarks derogatory to the officers of the local union.

Grady, among other things, stated that the national organization had not contributed any financial support to the local union in its present trouble, for the reason that it did not deem the strike a just one. He also, in a general way, ascribed the condition of the bricklayers to the fact that the union was too large and should be divided into three branches, representing each of the divisions of the city.

Men and Boys Strike.

One hundred men and boys employed in Armour & Co.'s ham and beef houses at the Stock-Yards are on a strike for 15 cents per day increase over the salary they are now receiving. Some of them went out Monday and others followed yesterday. Then colored men were hired to take their places.

DR. BENNETT NAMED FOR STATE SENATOR AFTER 168 BALLOTS.

Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District Wage Battle All Day in Sherman House—Four Candidates in the Field, and Branen Hot Opponent.

Dr. O. P. Bennett of Maxon, Grundy County, was nominated for Senator at the Democratic convention for the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District at the Sherman House yesterday, but not until 168 ballots had been cast without the slightest variation in the votes cast. The district convention of two years ago, which was held at Yorkville, Kendall County, was memorable from the fact that 153 ballots were cast before the choice fell to James Branen of Sycamore, De Kalb County, but this record was beaten at yesterday's convention.

There were four candidates in the field, the present incumbent, Mr. Branen; Dr. Bennett, W. D. Stewart, Mayor of Plano, Kendall County; and Fred R. Hanlon of Dixon, Lee County. It required 18 votes to win, and all through the afternoon the battle waged, the vote in each case being Branen, 9; Bennett, 10; Stewart, 4; and Hanlon, 12; each of them receiving the votes of their respective counties. Several recesses were taken, but on reassembling the same old vote was again had. After a few more ballots an adjournment was had to 7 o'clock, and during this time Hanlon's supporters in Lee County were won over to the Grundy County man. This fact came to the ears of Branen's friends before the convention reassembled, and realizing the end was at hand they promptly led off by casting their solid vote for Bennett on the first ballot.

Until eight years ago Dr. Bennett was a resident of the Eighteenth Ward in Chicago. He is the present chairman of the Democratic County committee of Grundy County.

WOMAN FORESEES HER DEATH.

Mrs. Marguerite Larsen of Chicago Passes Away in Minneapolis After Telling Friends She Might Faint.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Marguerite Larsen of Hotel Granada, Chicago, died here last night. She arrived on Monday and predicted that she might have fainting spells and not recover for two hours. True to her prediction, she became unconscious last night and could not be revived.

[Mrs. Marguerite Larsen had been a resident of Chicago for over twenty-five years. As far as is known by her relatives Mrs. Larsen never predicted her death or had been aware that her death was approaching. She left Chicago on last Sunday to visit her brother, who is a resident of Minneapolis. On Monday she wrote a letter to her daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Peck, with whom she resided at the Granada, in which she told of her arrival. The letter declared that she was in the best of health. Yesterday morning a telegram announcing her death was received by her son-in-law, who, on receipt of the telegram, left for Minneapolis.

Mrs. Larsen was a native of Connecticut, where she was born seventy years ago. Her husband was a professor in the old Chicago University. He died twenty-six years ago. Funeral services will be held on Thursday.]

TOY PISTOL MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Nathan Singer, Aged 15 Years, Is Suffering from Lockjaw, Result of a Blank Cartridge Explosion.

Nathan Singer played with a toy revolver on Wednesday, June 13. Yesterday he was removed to Michael Reese Hospital suffering from lockjaw and he is not expected to recover. The boy is 15 years old and lives at 53 Waller street. The pistol was loaded with blank cartridges, and he was shot in the palm of the left hand. Nothing serious was thought of the accident until yesterday, when a physician was called to the house and found the boy suffering from lockjaw.

James Lynch, 12 years old, was testing some firecrackers last night which a merchant, at Sixty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue had left over from last year. He lighted a giant firecracker and threw it into the street. It failed to explode at first and Lynch picked it up to investgate. As he was holding it in his hand it exploded, blowing off four fingers of his right hand. He was taken to the Post Graduate Hospital. The lad lives at 6643 Cottage Grove avenue.

PROF. H. F. STECKER DROPPED.

Northwestern University Trustees Fail to Re-elect Defendant in Divorce Suit—R. E. Wilson Successor.

The trustees of the Northwestern University failed to reelect Professor Henry Freeman Stecker of the mathematical department at a meeting on Monday night. Professor Stecker has been accused of mistreating his wife and child and is defendant in a divorce case brought by Mrs. Stecker in Judge Burke's court, but was retained on the plea that he should be given a chance to change. The divorce case made it impossible for the board to retain him, and he was dropped. He will accept a fellowship in the University of Chicago. The trustees elected Robert E. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools in Clyde, Ill., in his place, with the position of instructor of mathematics. Mr. Wilson graduated from Northwestern University in 1898. He won the intercollegiate pole vault in 1897 and was captain of the track team in 1898.

KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING.

Miss Nina Willcox and Otis Fox, Students at Knox, Meet Death Near Galesburg, Ill.

Galesburg, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Miss Nina Willcox, daughter of Fred Willcox of this city, and Otis Fox, son of J. V. Fox, a resident of Hailey, Idaho, were killed instantly by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fast train northeast of the city last night late as they were attempting to drive across the track. The enginemen were not aware of the accident until the buggy wreckage was found on the engine when the train pulled into the station here.

Miss Willcox was a member of the freshman class of Knox College. Mr. Fox had just entered the freshman class.

A Coroner's jury investigated the grade crossing where the two were killed and recommended that it be abolished. Mr. Fox, it is stated, was a nephew of Judge N. C. Sears of Chicago.

LUNATIC KIDNAPS A BOY.

Patrick Ryan, Who Escaped from Dunning, Steals Ray Lapiairie at Mishawaka, Ind.

Mishawaka, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—A man proving to be Patrick Ryan, an escaped lunatic from the asylum at Dunning, Ill., kidnaped here tonight Ray, the 12-year-old son of John Lapiairie, a wealthy resident. The pair were captured, however, when boarding a train at Elkhart. The boy was returned to his parents and Ryan placed in jail.

TO BAR BETTING ON DERBY DAY.

Chief Kipley Receives Instructions from Mayor Harrison—Orders Will Be Enforced.

REVENGE AS A MOTIVE.

Plan of Attack Not Yet Determined — Cicero Citizens Seek Interview with Sheriff.

POLICE MAY RAID THE TRACK

There must be no betting at the Washington Park club during the coming race "meet." This is Mayor Harrison's edict.

Chief Kipley received instructions to this effect before the Executive left for the East yesterday, and the police are to interrupt the gayety of "Derby day" should pools be sold, wise ones attempt to "tout" the winners, or sportsmen seek to stake their dollars on the horses. Acting Mayor Walker, wielding directing power behind the policemen and their clubs, asserts that the Mayor's orders will be carried out to the letter—there must be no pool selling at the Washington Park track.

That it was the intention of the city administration thus to bar betting at Washington Park has been rumored for several days. The first hint of it was credited to the Mayor at the time when objection was filed to the presence of law-defying poolrooms in the down-town district.

Plan Is One of Revenge.

THE TRIBUNE called attention to this open gambling and a determination was then expressed in the City Hall to make trouble for gambling plans at the Derby if the agitation forced the closing of the down-town poolrooms. This agitation forced the closing of this latter form of gambling, and the Mayor's edict is the apparent consequence.

Bookmakers whose places have been closed openly boasted that they "would do things" to Washington Park if the attacks on them were not stopped.

Chief in a Quandary.

The plan of attack on Washington Park, should the pool sellers disregard the Mayor's unwritten pronunciamento and sing out alluring offers of "It's just like getting money from home if you take Gibson at 4 to 1," has not yet been finally determined. In fact, Chief Kipley is in a quandary. He explains that if members of the club—bank Presidents or other influential citizens—wend their ways to a secluded nook of the clubhouse and wager a few banknotes on "Gibson," or "Sam Phillips," or "Norford," and come within the vision of one of his sleuths, they will be liable to arrest and a parade in the police court. That is, "if the gambling law is strictly enforced."

Just where the storm of trouble aroused by such an incident might end the Chief and the Acting Mayor refuse to point out. They do not hesitate in expressing the wish that the "Mayor might be there to conduct the campaign in person."

Mayor Leaves Instructions.

"The Mayor left instructions that the selling of pools, the making of 'books,' or any other violation of the State gambling law should not be allowed at Washington Park," said Acting Mayor Walker. "Chief Kipley received these orders, and he will carry out the Mayor's wishes. Though the action may not be pleasing to some members of the club or to the 'Derby day' spectators, the State law will be enforced."

Chief Kipley was evasive as to his plans. "The Mayor did say," he admitted, "that he understood the privilege of selling pools on the Derby and the other races was to be let. This, he pointed out, would be a violation of the State law if bets were taken. Strictly interpreted, you know, the State law would mean that even the quietest wagers between acquaintances, if publicly placed, would be a violation. Of course, gambling will not be tolerated. The law will be enforced. Will we raid the track?" The Chief merely smiled.

Cicero Citizens Are Uneasy.

One of the residents of Cicero interested in the suppression of pool selling at Harlem track called on Chief Deputy Sheriff Lawson yesterday morning and asked if that officer would be in his office today. He was informed that the office would be open and all callers would be welcome. It is expected that a delegation of Cicero citizens will make a formal request upon the Sheriff to raid the track. Just what reply will be made by the county officer is not known. He has said that he would serve any warrant issued against a particular violator of the law, but that he did not have a sufficient force to raid the track.

Waiting in Hope.

The poolrooms of the business district remained closed yesterday, as they had been for a number of days, but the ever hopeful gamblers are promising themselves that "as soon as this newspaper agitation blows over" they would resume work under the negative but benign sanction of the City Hall.

MISS GRACE AKASS TO MARRY.

"Girl with the Auburn Hair" Finds a Mate in John J. Murdock—Wedding in This City Today.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—In Chicago tomorrow the wedding of John J. Murdock, theatrical manager, and Miss Grace Akass, the "Girl with the Auburn Hair," will take place. The couple will go to St. Louis to fill an engagement, returning to Chicago in August, after that leaving for New York.

Miss Akass made a distinct hit in her specialty at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden last year, and for a long time her identity was kept secret.

Miss Akass is one of three talented sisters of this city. Grace has a soprano voice, Lotta is a pianiste of ability, and Minnie is an artist. Miss Akass is still under 25, and has no auburn hair of her own. It was a wig that helped her to fame.

[Manager James J. Murdock came from Indianapolis to Chicago one year ago to become the proprietor of the Masonic Temple Roof Theater. It was at the Masonic Temple last August that "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" was introduced to the stage. The act itself consisted of the singing of "The Holy City" by the young woman in question, a new electrical effect in the way of illuminating screens supplying the particular novelty. Mr. Murdock was prominent in the recent council of vaudeville managers called to organize a vaudeville syndicate.]

AMERICAN TROOPS LAND AT TAKU; MORE RIOTS REPORTED IN PEKIN.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA CRISIS.

American Transport Lands Twelve Hundred United States Troops at Taku.

President McKinley Orders Four More Warships to Taku.

Dowager Empress Summons Li Hung Chang to Pekin.

Losses at Taku Fight Greater than First Reported. Latest Figures Give 45 Killed, 100 Wounded.

Six Hundred Native Christians Reported Murdered at French Missions in Yunnan.

More Rumors of Riot, Massacre, and Incendiarism in Pekin Unconfirmed.

Russia and Japan Landing Large Forces at Taku; Great Britain Orders Six Regiments from India to China.

Thousands of Boxers Said to Be Ready to Attack Foreigners at Tien Tsin.

Shanghai Dispatch Says That an American Transport Has Landed Twelve Hundred Men.

PEKIN STILL ISOLATED.

Many Alarming Rumors, Unconfirmed, Tell of Riot and Massacre of Foreigners.

CASUALTIES AT TAKU GROW.

Report That Admiral Seymour's Relief Force Had Returned to Tien Tsin Is Now Doubted.

LI HUNG CHANG IS SUMMONED.

LONDON, June 20, 4 a. m.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the United States transport Thomas, with troops for Manila, was diverted at Nagasaki and has arrived at Taku with 1,200 men.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20, 2 a. m.—[Special.]—The transport Thomas sailed from here on June 16, four days ago. The Shanghai dispatch must refer to the transport Sumner, which left Manila on June 2 with a large number of soldiers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 20, 3 a. m.—The situation in China is still surrounded with much mystery. Official reports, for some unknown reason, are suspiciously absent at a time when rumors of the most sensational character—for the most part conflicting—continue to be sent out from Shanghai and Hongkong.

Although the Admiralty yesterday published the report that Admiral Seymour with the combined marine forces had retired to Tien Tsin, it is still without confirmation. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says that Admiral Seymour's men are surrounded, where it is not stated, but supposedly at some point between Pekin and Tien Tsin, near the latter place.

Batch of Unconfirmed Rumors.

Of the batch of other unconfirmed rumors the most sensational are to the effect:

That the Chinese Emperor is dead and that the Dowager Empress is preparing for flight.

That 600 Christians belonging to the French missions at Yun-Nan-Fu have been massacred, the mission burned, and the French Consul, with three missionaries, still held prisoners.

That a Russian relief force has reached Pekin, only to find the French and German Ministers both dead.

That a mob and the Chinese troops in Pekin, infuriated by the capture of the Taku forts, have murdered all the foreigners in the Chinese capital, together with their native clerks and servants.

That thousands of Boxers are waiting outside Tien Tsin to attack the foreigners there as soon as the word is given at Pekin.

Heavy Loss at Taku.

There are few further details of the fight at the Taku forts. According to an Admiralty statement it would seem that only three small British warships took part in the bombardment. They also captured four Chinese torpedo boat destroyers.

It appears that the full list of casualties has not been made public, as the losses of the Japanese are not known, while the foreign forces probably lost more in the land attack than stated.

Unofficial and not wholly trustworthy reports from Shanghai give the total foreign casualties at Taku as five officers and forty sailors killed, and nearly 100 sailors and marines wounded. In the explosion on the Russian cruiser Koreitz four officers and thirteen men were killed and fifty wounded. The Chinese are said to have lost 700 killed in the forts and 100 more during their retreat before the foreign forces.

Suspicion of Russia.

Next to the safety of Admiral Seymour's force and the foreigners in Pekin, the chief cause of anxiety is over the alleged want of unanimity among the powers. Independent action at any time, it is feared, is sure to have disastrous consequences. The suspicion that Russia seeks to play a prominent part will not down, and there are not a few diplomats in London, Berlin, and Paris who profess to take a certain amount of stock in the report that the Czar already has a large force of Russians inside the walls of Pekin. In view of this belief, Japan is being urged by the home press to send a force of 20,000 or 30,000 troops into China immediately, but the Mikado's advisers, according to a Yokohama special to the Daily Mail, are not quite ready to go so far without first consulting the other powers. It is understood that the Japanese government has invited the representatives of the powers to a conference in order to discuss the steps Japan should take.

Li Hung Chang Summoned.

Li Hung Chang has been summoned to Pekin. This is construed in some quarters to mean that the Dowager Empress, alarmed by the taking of the forts, desires to come to terms with the powers, and that she looks upon Li Hung Chang as the most suitable person to take charge of the negotiations.

The Times in its editorial leader this morning, discussing the situation, says:

"The most significant news from China today is the announcement that Li Hung Chang, who at present holds the office of Viceroy of the Kuang Provinces, has received an urgent summons to the capital. Li Hung Chang is the Chinese statesman who, in a period extending over thirty years,

FIVE DELEGATES HURT BY FALL IN ELEVATOR AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cage Drops Seven Stories in Hotel Walton, Seriously Injuring J. G. Pringley of Oklahoma and Brenton F. Hale of Michigan.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The elevator in the Hotel Walton fell seven stories at midnight tonight and injured five of the passengers and the elevator boy. The two passengers most seriously hurt were J. G. Pringey, a delegate from Oklahoma Territory, and Brenton F. Hall, a delegate from Belding, Mich.

Dr. Burton and Walter Hunter of Delaware, Marcellus West of Washington, and Dr. Camden of Texas were also among the injured.

Pringey and Hall have broken legs. Dr. Camden of Texas had an arm and leg broken, having been thrown out of the elevator as it fell. All of the injured are being cared for, two having been taken to hospitals.

Marcellus West was conveyed in an ambulance to the Jefferson Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the leg.

LAWNDALE BOY DIES FROM BITE OF A RABID DOG.

Matjek Brycak, 20 Boulevard Way, the Victim—Bitten Several Days Ago—Was Playing with Animal When It Attacked Him.

Matjek Brycak, 20 Boulevard way, the 10-year-old boy who was recently bitten by a dog, died yesterday of hydrophobia at his home. After the injury the lad was treated by Dr. Hellebrandt, who made every effort to save his life. The Health department has reported the matter to the Coroner. The boy had been playing with the animal, which was not suspected of being mad, when it suddenly turned on him and with a snarl buried its teeth in his flesh. The beast was afterward killed.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, fresh easterly winds.

Sun rises at 4:25; sets at 7:37.

Moon rises at 0:18 a. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **Republicans Begin at Philadelphia. Look for End of Labor Troubles. Will Suppress Betting Derby Day. American Troops Reach Taku.**

2 **General News of New York. Havoc by Fire in Bloomington.**

3 **Stewart on Harmony Ticket. Platform Draft Is Formulated.**

4 **Big Convention Begins Work.**

5 **State Views of New Issues. Altgeld Raps the Machine.**

6 **Chicago Wins in Fourteen Innings. Trotters Do Fast Work at Wheaton.**

7 **Chicago University Convocation. More Trials for the Derby.**

8 **J. H. Moore's Summer Residence.**

9 **Boers Show More Activity. Turn Again to Sagasta. Paris Exhibiters on a Strike. Church Ban on Tolstoi. Fear for Von Ketteler. Disaster on Gold Coast. Mayor to Veto Ogden Gas "Sell Out."**

10 **Merchants' Club on Outing.**

13 **Investigating Census Work. National Capital News.**

16 **Tuley Rules for Board of Trade. State of Growing Crops.**

Pages.	Pages.
10 Literature.	12 Editorial.
10 Fontenoy.	13 Courts.
10 Society.	16 Railroads.
10 Short Story.	16 Insurance.
11 Commercial.	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ASTORIA	Monmouthshire	
ANTWERP	Noordland	
BOULOGNE	Statendam	
BREMEN	Barbarossa	
GLASGOW	Tritonia	
HONGKONG	Emp. of India	
HONOLULU	Aorangi	Wyefield.
HONOLULU	Doric	Warrimoo.
HONOLULU		Aorangi.
HONOLULU		Sherman.
LONDON	Mesaba	
MOVILLE	Corinthian	
NEW YORK	Georgic	Cevic.
NEW YORK	Gros. Kurfurst	K. M. Theresa.
NEW YORK	Westernland	
PT. TOWNSEND	Bloemfontein	
QUEENST'N	Oceanic	
SCILLY	Michigan	
SCILLY	Lahn	
SCILLY	Phoenicia	
SEATTLE	Philadelphia	
YOKOHAMA	Thyra	

has again and again been called in by the authorities at Pekin to save them, as far as possible, from the consequences of their fatuous arrogance towards the European powers. His aid has seldom been invoked in vain. He is, if possible, below the average of his brother Mandarins in falsehood and corruption, but he realizes at any rate that China, with all her millions of men and all her wealth, is utterly incapable of armed resistance to the weakest of the Western states.

"He is free from the illusions to which the Dowager Empress and the Manchu court party give way. When they talk of resisting invasion he relies on other weapons for baffling the 'outer barbarians,' and it must be owned with shame that he has relied upon them with success. The policy of the palace, which led to such disastrous results, has been, in the main, the policy of his Manchu rivals, and we may, perhaps, hope that he has been sent for to reverse it, and advise the palace how to escape from a situation which may become pregnant of disaster to some of its most illustrious inmates.

"Unhappily his journey to Pekin admits of a less satisfactory interpretation. It is still far from clear that the Dowager Empress and her favorite counselors realize the dangers brought upon their heads."

Empress Seems to Be Weakening.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, says:

"Li Hung Chang, in compliance with an urgent summons, is proceeding to Pekin. He leaves Canton on Friday. Native officials regard this, taken with other indications, as a sign that the Manchu party has abandoned all hope of opposing the powers and is now completely changing front. In support of this view, the native press reports that the government has ordered the arrest of General Tung Fuh Siang, and that the Viceroy of Chihli has been handed over to the Board of Punishments.

Seymour May Be at Pekin.

"Another telegram published today by the organ of Sheng, the Chinese Minister or Railways, states that the British flag was flying yesterday (Monday) over the south gates of the City of Pekin.

"This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour's force.

"The director of Chinese telegraphs has organized an occasional courier service to connect Tien Tsin with the nearest working station south.

"A dispatch received this afternoon states that the Governor of Yuan-Shih-Kai has been ordered to proceed from Shan Tung to Pekin with his troops. It is significant that a later message from Yuan-Shih-Kai denies that he has received such a summons. This news, if confirmed, refutes the optimistic views of the native local officials regarding the collapsed anti-foreign policy of the government.

Boxer Movement Spreading.

"A telegram from Cheng-tu reports disturbances are taking place at Szuchuan. The statesmanlike policy of the Viceroys of Nanking and Wu-Chang are calculated to preserve order in the lower Yang-tse Valley.

"Japanese telegrams report great activity in the naval and military departments. The first contingent of Japanese infantry was due at Taku yesterday (Monday), as were also 1,000 British, 2,500 Russians, and 1,300 Germans."

Many Cities Captured.

A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong, dated on Tuesday, says:

"The Boxer movement is spreading west of the river. It is reported from Wu-Chau that Lung-Chan city has been captured, that the magistrate, Wing Hun, has been killed, and that many other towns beyond Nanking have been invested, and that the rice boats are being intercepted. Canton is quiet. Her Majesty's cruiser Bonaventure is coaling preparatory to leaving for the north."

The Times' Yokohama dispatch, dated on Tuesday, says:

"One battalion of Japanese infantry, with cavalry and engineers, sails today for China. Another battalion with artillery sails on the 22d. Other troops will follow rapidly.

"It is the general belief among Japanese statesmen that China will disavow the action of the Taku troops."

Six Indian Regiments for China.

The Times' correspondent at Simla wired yesterday:

"The government of India, in response to requests from the home authorities, has ordered the mobilization of the following force for China:

"First Bengal Lancers of Lucknow, First Madras Pioneers of Bangalore, Seventh Bengal Infantry of Fort William, First Sikhs of Kohat, Twenty-fourth Punjab Infantry of Rawalpindi, Twenty-second Bombay Infantry of Mhow, one company of Madras sappers, and one battery of field artillery yet to be selected. The force will take the native field hospital. Transport will probably be provided on arrival. The general officer to command and his staff will be shortly nominated. He will select two infantry regiments to garrison Hongkong, the rest will be available as a field force. More native troops can readily be sent if required, and shipping is being taken up at Calcutta to insure immediate dispatch of the force.

Russian Force at Pekin.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, June 20, 3 a. m.—"The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Pekin this morning," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "and immediately began to attack the city on two sides, employing numerous artillery.

"The force apparently arrived in the nick of time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been successfully renewed.

"On the night of June 16 the Chinese troops under Generals Tung Fah Siang and Tung Ching attacked the legations and set on fire five European buildings. Nothing definite is known as to the result, except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreigners here, are that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Pekin."

Ambassadors Reported Killed.

A modified version of these rumors received at Berlin is that the French as well as the German Minister has been killed. The English at Shanghai think that the Chinese had foreign advice in organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the precision with which their attack was delivered.

Disaster to Russian Cruiser.

The wires connecting with the harbor mines were cut by the boats of the warships the night before the bombardment. It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board the Russian cruiser Korietz, and not the Mandschur, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than fifty. It is reported that no fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts.

Japan Mobilizing an Army.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transport. The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action, and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor.

At Yum-Nan-Fu, where the rising has been gathering force for several days, 690 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The French Consul and three missionaries are still in prison.

The disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wu-Hu and Czechuan, where the native Christians have been massacred.

MRS. M. S. WOODWARD IN DANGER FROM BOXERS.

Mrs. Morgan S. Woodward, wife of the manager of the Western Adjustment Company, and whose home is in Evanston, is, with her daughter Ione, visiting Minister Conger and his family in Pekin, China.

The party are reported to be in imminent danger from the Boxers. Mrs. Conger visited Mrs. Woodward in Evanston last winter, and afterward Mrs. Woodward and daughter accompanied Mrs. Conger to China. They arrived near the end of April at Tien Tsin, where they were met by Mr. Conger. Mrs. E. P. McConnell, 4359 Lake avenue, a sister of Mrs. Conger, says the Empress Dowager of China, granted an audience to the women, it being the first time foreign women had been admitted to the presence of the Empress.

In a letter of March 4 to Mr. McConnell the Minister spoke of the weakness the Chinese Government and the proneness of the turbulent classes to take every advantage against the ruling element. Hostility against foreigners seemed to be on the increase and residents were daily becoming more apprehensive.

Thousands of Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien Tsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The Chinese officials here assert that they have news from Pekin up to June 17. The situation was then serious. Beyond that they claim to have received nothing, but they deny that dispatches have been withheld.

The new Chinese cruiser, Hai-Yang, built by the Armstrongs, has been taken into custody at Taku by the British and Russians.

"Although I am not willing to adopt the alarmist reports, my impression, gathered from the Consuls and Chinese authorities, is that the worst is to be feared in Pekin.

"Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of an arid plain, with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces."

American Warships Held Out.

LONDON, June 19.—Judging from the German official dispatches, the American ships took no part in the bombardment of the Taku forts on Sunday morning. No news has yet been received here of the relief of the legations at Pekin, and Europe's attention is centered far less on the overwhelming display of naval force at Taku than on the fate of the diplomatic staffs and 600 cosmopolitan residents guarded by a handful of international marines within the legation compounds. There has been no news thence since June 14.

Rumors that Japan will, as the mandatory of the powers, restore order in China, was revived in a dispatch today from Yokohama. Berlin dispatches intimate that Germany will not object to Japan sending 18,000 troops, while Great Britain will indorse the plan with avidity, though perhaps only secretly.

Foreign Troops En Route.

The Japanese Legation in London has official information of the dispatch of 3,000 troops. In the meanwhile, the British are dispatching six native regiments, besides artillery, from India. The revolt is spreading in western China.

The representative of Pritchard Morgan, M. P., at Cheng Tu wires that he and his party have been detained there, owing to news that the revolution has broken out in Szechuan, which adjoins the Province of Yunnan, also in revolt, and official news comes today that the London Missionary society's premises at Tsao Shih, central China, northwest of Hankow, have been destroyed by a mob.

Break in Cable Lines.

It was announced today that the Chinese government has notified the cable companies that it is unable to provide any longer the daily boat service hitherto run between Taku and Che Foo, whereby dispatches were filed after the destruction of the overland route.

It was further learned that it was quite likely that even Che Foo, which is over 200 miles from Taku, will not long be available for sending cables.

The nearest point of communication with the outer world will then become Shanghai, 600 miles from the seat of operations. The reason for the probable isolation of Che Foo consists in the fact that it is only connected with the main line by loops. The junction is inland at Chin Ing, and Boxers are believed to be in that neighborhood. If they are successful their first step is sure to be the destruction of the line.

All dispatches now coming from Taku are taken to Che Foo in vessels of the powers, which may shortly have to go to Shanghai. This tedious method of communication may exist for some time after the united forces reach Pekin.

The first opening of communication between Taku and Pekin will undoubtedly be by means of military wires, which will be taxed to the utmost by the demands of the commanders of the various nations.

So complete is the destruction of the company's wires between Tien Tsin and Pekin that it is estimated it will take many days to restore them, even after the united forces control that portion of the country. Hence, all signs point to long lapses between direct news and the little that leaks out, except such official reports as the governments choose to give out.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR TAKU.

United States Gunboats Princeton, Marietta, Buffalo, and Zafiro Ordered to Chinese Waters.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Four more warships, the Princeton, Marietta, Buffalo, and Zafiro, have been ordered to be prepared for service in Chinese waters. The Princeton, Marietta, and Zafire are at Manila, and have not yet been ordered to sail, but the Buffalo, at Southampton, has been directed to proceed to Manila.

All are light draft gunboats, especially adapted for service on the rivers of China, and will undoubtedly be sent to Taku unless the pending disturbances are soon adjusted.

The Buffalo is now utilized as a training ship, and has nearly 400 landsmen on a practice cruise. These will be of great service in augmenting the number of men available for shore duty.

With these men, the forces of marines already in China, and the Ninth Infantry, comprising 1,380 regulars, the United States will have a marching force of approximately 2,500 men. This will give reasonably fair representation in the international army which will march to Pekin.

In the matter of ships the United States will have the Oregon, Newark, Yorktown, Nashville, Monocacy, Princeton, Marietta, Buffalo, and Zafiro, which, taken together, constitute a formidable fleet.

General MacArthur has not been instructed to send additional soldiers to China. He has, however, advised the War department of his ability to do so. He has the Zafiro, used by Admiral Dewey as a supply ship, ready for service as a transport, and can send another regiment at short notice.

Fear for Minister Conger.

Apprehension as to the fate of Minister Conger, his subordinates, the legation guard of marines, and the force under Captain McCalla increases. A week has now elapsed since any communication has been received from the Minister.

The first definite advices on these points will develop the exact attitude of the United States toward China. If the Minister and his attachés are safe the Taku incident will prove of minor significance.

A disavowal of responsibility from the Pekin authorities, or an apology for the acts of its officers, will end the whole matter. But if Minister Conger and other citizens have been murdered at the Chinese capital the situation will become extremely serious. It will be incumbent upon the United States government to obtain reparation and satisfaction. In fact, a declaration of war, followed by military and naval operations, could not well be obviated.

The slaughter of Americans in China would almost inevitably necessitate the immediate reconvening of Congress in extraordinary session to increase the army and make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the troops.

But four members of the Cabinet have been in the city since the Chinese situation became so grave. These are Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock, and Attorney General Griggs. These have informally discussed all possible contingencies in connection with the situation.

Gloom in Official Circles.

The administration officials consider the present situation gloomy. Many believe that with a week's delay Minister Conger, if living, could communicate by some means with this city. There is a belief that disaster has overtaken some of the foreign residents of Pekin, although such belief is not openly expressed.

The official view taken at today's Cabinet meeting, attended by the four Ministers now here, was that a state of war does not now exist. This is based on the assumption that the Taku incident, if properly explained, will not lead to hostilities, and that the destruction of legation property and the massacre of officials has not yet taken place, so far as advices are concerned. The official opinion rests with this, and will wait for further information.

That the European powers consider the United States a full partner in the present movement was emphasized today, when the Russian Charge d'Affaires formally notified the State department that 4,000 Russian soldiers will be sent to Taku from Port Arthur. The department neither indicated concurrence nor protest. It is estimated here that the international army now being mobilized at Taku will soon number 15,000 men and be ready for an effective march to Pekin.

Admiral Kempff's Instructions.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Adjutant General Corbin declared positively today that up to date only one regiment, the Ninth Infantry, had been ordered from Manila to China.

In the absence of a copy of the orders to Admiral Kempff it is not possible to give a precise definition of his powers, but is is the fact that they are wider than was supposed yesterday. He is not limited to the protection of American life and property and may do anything proper in his judgment to conserve American interests of any kind in China.

This instruction opens up unexpected possibilities, involving even an alignment of the United States with China in case it may be found necessary in that manner to prevent the usurpation or destruction by other powers of such trade privileges as we now enjoy in China, improbable as such alignment may be.

Harmony Between the Powers.

One fact of the utmost importance developed, however — that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to dispatch 4,000 troops to China was accompanied by an understanding that these troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia.

This assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is understood that Japan, in view of Russia's frank declaration, will consent to assume the same obligation toward the other nations, in which case the greatest obstacle to effective action, whether concurrent of joint, by the powers in China may be considered as removed.

FRENCH FORCE IN CHINA.

Four Thousand, Two Hundred Soldiers and a Strong Fleet Sent to Taku.

PARIS, June 19.—The French government will have 4,200 troops at Taku when the reinforcements just ordered out arrive there. Two thousand will reach Taku before July 3.

The dispatch of a cruiser division, which was decided upon today, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers—three of the first class and four of the second—four gunboats and a dispatch boat.

The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the danger of complications in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley and the Province of Tsachuan (Czeschuan) appears to be diminishing.

The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, announces that the French armored cruiser Guichen will leave France for Taku on June 28, and that the armored cruiser Amiral Charner and the second-class cruiser Friant will sail on June 29. He added that two transports, conveying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery, would leave at the same time.

SAYS WAR WILL BE OUTCOME.

R. Van Bergen, Thirty Years a Resident of China, Thinks Russia and Japan Will Fight.

New York, June 19.—[Special.]—R. Van Bergen, a well known writer on Eastern topics, who has been in China for thirty years and who has recently been visiting friends in Brooklyn, started today for Pekin. Before leaving he expressed the opinion that war between Russia and Japan was inevitable as a result of the distribution of Chinese territory.

"The acquisition or assimilation of north China," he said, "would endanger Japan's independence. I would not be surprised if a general war was brought about as a result of the general difficulty."

BEARDSHEAR ENTERS A DENIAL.

President of Iowa State College Explains That His Alleged Whitman Plagiarism Was a Paraphrase.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—President William M. Beardshear of Iowa State College at Ames, came to Des Moines tonight to refute the charge of plagiarism made against him impliedly in certain newspapers. Dr. Beardshear says a great injustice has been done him through a failure of the public to understand him. He issued the following statement:

"A member of the club was entertaining Elbert Hubbard in Cedar Falls and showed one of these copies to Mr. Hubbard. He was pleased with it and requested a copy for publication in the Philistine. Mr. Hubbard himself understood it was a paraphrase and commented upon it as such to several parties. A reader of honest intent will find no difficulty in so interpreting the article, and it was published over my own name, supposing there would never be any question about it. Nor has there been until a few parties sought some plea to express their grievances in this manner. That is all there is in it."

REDINGTON TWINS ENGAGED.

Chicago Men in Dartmouth College Senior Class Find Brides at Hanover, N. H.

Hanover, N. H., June 19.—[Special.]—The announcement was made this morning of the engagement of the Redington twins of Chicago, members of the senior class of Dartmouth College, to two of Hanover's gifted young women. John Chase Redington's bride will be Margaret, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Tucker. Paul Goodwin Redington's bride will be Sarah Eliza, only daughter of the late Professor and Mrs John Carroll Proctor. The Redingtons are two of the most popular men in college. Both are members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities and of the senior society, the Sphinx. They are sons of Edward Dana Redington of the class of 1861, a trustee of Dartmouth College. Miss Tucker is a member of the junior class of Smith College. Miss Proctor comes from a no less distinguished family, her ancestors for four generations having been professors in Dartmouth College.

SECRETLY WEDS THE COACHMAN.

Foster Daughter of Rich New York Woman Chooses Servant for Husband.

LEAVE HOUSE TOGETHER.

After Mad Career Along Thoroughfares a Horse Wrecks a Grocery.

NEWS OF NEW YORK DAY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 19.

When Mrs. William G. Mulligan of 1911 Fulton avenue, Tremont, then unmarried, adopted the infant daughter of her dead friend, Mrs. Alexis Karaman, sixteen years ago, her father warned her that some day the child would bring her trouble. Last Monday the adopted daughter, now a beautiful girl of 18, left her foster parents' home forever. She had been secretly married to Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan's coachman, William Lahey, on May 9. The pair did not give any hint that they were husband and wife. But on Monday this marriage notice was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan:

Adopted Daughter Secretly Weds Coachman.

"Lahey-Karaman—May 9, Ella Karaman, 18 years old, to William Lahey, 25 years old, by the Rev. George Nixon, pastor of the Tremont Presbyterian Church. One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street and Washington avenue."

Beneath was written in pencil:

"This is true. If you want proof go to the minister."

Mrs. Mulligan did go to the minister. She learned that her adopted daughter and the coachman had been married, the rector's daughter, a schoolmate of Ella Karaman, and Dr. Andrews acting as witness.

Mrs. Mulligan offered to send her foster daughter abroad, but she chose her coachman husband instead. Mr. Mulligan ordered the coachman from his premises, but as a parting gift handed to Mrs. Lahey $500.

He told her, however, he would help her no more nor would he have anything to do with her and her husband. Mrs. Mulligan is the daughter of the late Captain William F. Murphy, from whom she inherited a large fortune. She was among the first women lawyers of New York, and is the only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange.

Moe Eiseman's stylish cob, which he drives to his runabout, hasn't a circus education, but in a dash this afternoon it tripped up a flight of twenty-one steps into the second floor office of a wholesale house and scattered an army of clerks, after taking four barrel hurdles and other obstacles. The horse ran away at Eighth avenue and Fortieth street at 5:30 p. m. It kicked the runabout to pieces at Forty-fourth street, and with the thills bumping at its heels took to the sidewalk. The crowd scattered, but three were injured.

Horse Plays Havoc in Green Grocery Shop.

Then the animal dashed through the door of Smith & Sills' wholesale grocery at the corner of Forty-sixth street, narrowly missing several clerks and customers. It cleared barrels of flour and overturned crates of eggs and vegetables, heading for the stairway.

Without a moment's hesitation it sprang up the stairs, three steps at a jump. The clatter of the hoofs on the board and the dragging thills sounded like a falling roof, and thirty-five clerks on the second floor jumped from their desks as the horse dashed into the office.

Fortunately the thills caught in the narrow doorway, and the horse fell, almost crushing John Haufeworth, a salesman. The horse was then subdued.

William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant arrived at quarantine from Havre at 9 o'clock tonight. It was only nine days and one hour from Havre. On board are W. K. Vanderbilt, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Astor, and W. S. Hoyt. The Valiant was boarded by the health officer and everybody found in good health. The Valiant remains in quarantine over night and will proceed to the city tomorrow morning.

Governor Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, one of the four delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia convention, returned from Europe today. It was his intention to go to Philadelphia on a special train, but, finding that there would be no special need of his presence until tomorrow, he went to his home in Elizabeth. He will leave Elizabeth for Philadelphia at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Governor Voorhees left home on May 16, and visited London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris, after spending a few days in London.

Governor Voorhees Back from Europe.

"I went for health," he said, "and I feel twenty years younger and weigh ten pounds more than when I started. I am distinctly in favor of Governor Roosevelt for the Vice Presidency, but if I were he I would not accept the nomination. That is all I'm going to say about politics.

"Yes, I saw the American building at the Paris exposition, and some fine day I will tell the commissioners what I think about that structure. Anyway, the Paris exposition does not begin to compare with the Chicago Fair."

William Preston Harrison, brother of Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, will be operated on for appendicitis at a private sanitarium in this city on Thursday. Carter Harrison will arrive in New York tomorrow afternoon. Dr. W. Travis Gibb will perform the operation.

Any prospect which the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt had of escaping payment of the $58,000 inheritance transfer tax on the $5,000,000 trust left to them was destroyed today when the Court of Appeals decided that the tax must be paid.

An alligator, just two inches long, kept guests at the Hotel Majestic in a state of panic on Monday night and this morning. It had been brought from Florida by John Golden, a guest, and was supposed to be safe in a little tin box in his room. Tiring of its narrow life the alligator stole from the room and was soon lost in the corridors. Word went the rounds that it was loose. In the minds of the frightened guests the two-inch creature grew to enormous size. It was a frightened lot of women and children who retired to bed.

Small Alligator Causes a Scare.

Meanwhile the servants searched the house. The alligator was found this morning in a gold fish bowl. A chambermaid made its capture.

Henry S. Moran of 18 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, was a prisoner in the Harlem police court today. His wife said that he had gone insane over thinking about William J. Bryan. He had his room plastered with lithographs of the Democratic leader and would get up in the middle of the night and disturb the neighbors by making speeches for Bryan and talking about 16 to 1. She said that he frequently falls on his knees in front of pictures of Bryan on the fences and walls in the act of worship. Policeman Allen said that the only way he could get Moran to court was by telling him that Bryan was to make a speech there, and then Moran started on a run for the courthouse. He was taken to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity.

Goes Insane Over W. J. Bryan.

Mrs. Augusta Huttermeyer of Ridgewood, N. J., was given a hearing today before Justice Bridgeman on the charge of inhuman treatment of Gussie Kruskop, her 12-year-old niece. The little girl gave this story: "I used to live at 122 Elizabeth street, Newark, but when mamma was taken to an insane asylum three years ago my father sent me to my aunt's. She sent me out to work for different neighbors, and I was paid $4, $6, and $8 a month, but my aunt kept the money.

Child Testifies to Aunt's Cruelty.

"When she kept me home I had to do all the work in the yard and cleaned the stable. She refused to buy me clothes. All last winter I had to wear my cousin Arthur's old shoes. They were too big for me and were full of holes. My aunt would not even give me stockings, and I got so cold I had to tie cloths around my legs. I even had to shovel snow barefooted and with thin skirts on.

"The Sunday before Decoration day, a key was found in the chimney corner, and I was blamed for hiding it. For four days I did not have anything to eat or drink except a glass of water. My stomach was so empty that I doubled up and I told auntie how I felt. She replied that she wished that I would get sick and die."

Lillie Huttermeyer, a daughter of the defendant, corroborated her cousin's statements. Mrs. Huttermeyer is a widow and is worth $75,000.

MUSIC TEACHERS IN SESSION.

National Association at Des Moines Adopts Plan to Organize a Collateral School.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The twenty-second convention of the Music Teachers' National association opened in Des Moines this morning. Only a small percentage of the delegates who are expected attended the opening session, but members are coming in on every train, and by noon on Wednesday practically all the delegates will be here. The sessions are being held in the Y. M. C. A., Foster's Opera House, and at the Chautauqua grounds on account of the destruction of the Des Moines Auditorium by fire early on Sunday morning.

A plan to broaden the scope and influence of the association was expounded this afternoon in the report of Arthur L. Manchester of Camden, N. J., chairman of the Committee on Education, which was appointed by President Arnold J. Gantvoort at last year's convention in Cincinnati. The Educational committee recommended the organization of a national school of collateral musical education, to be conducted by the association, with the purpose of increasing its membership by several hundred per cent, and increasing its influence on the musical thought of the country by the same proportion. The committee's report was adopted unanimously.

It provides for the appointment by the President of an educational board of five to serve one, two, and three years, and their successors to be elected by the delegates to conventions. The board will employ a scholar to prepare syllabi of courses of fifteen lessons in musical branches, including history, the evolution of art forms, biography of masters, acoustics, and pedagogy. A suggestion to include courses in piano and voice culture was handled roughly and ruled out as a "hideous injustice to private teachers, upon whom the association depends for its existence."

W. S. B. Matthews and P. C. Lutkin of Chicago were influential in securing the adoption of the educational scheme. Mr. Matthews urging the importance of teaching "The art of music as an art."

TEACHERS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Instructors in Music Open Their Annual Convention—Papers Read and Discussed.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Illinois Music Teachers' association was formally opened today. The morning session was devoted to discussions of topics of special interest to the musicians in attendance, and concerts were given afternoon and evening. The attendance was largely increased by the arrival of a big delegation of Chicago musicians.

At the morning meeting Miss Stella Root, instructor of music in the Springfield public schools, read a paper on the subject: "What Should Violin, Piano, and Chorus Teachers Expect from Grammar School Grade Pupils Who Have Received Music Instruction in the Public Schools?" At the conclusion of the reading it was voted to have the paper published in the official organ of the association. Another paper was read by Professor F. W. Westhoff of the Decatur public schools on "How May the Piano Teacher Utilize the Knowledge of Music Which the Pupils Have gained in the Public Schools?" General discussions of these topics occupied the remainder of the morning session.

At the afternoon concert two Chicago singers—Mrs. Ella W. Kirkham, contralto, and H. Burgess Jones, baritone—rendered selections, together with Mrs. Jane D. Barr of Paris, Ill. The evening concert was largely attended, Central Music Hall being filled. The soloists of the evening were: Miss Mary Peck Thomson, Miss Elaine De Sellem, and Miss Maude Jennings of Chicago; George N. Holt, baritone, of Rockford; and Earl Drake, violinist, of Chicago.

James Francis Is Released.

Judge Gibbons released James Francis, a saloonkeeper at 13 South Water street, who was accused of complicity in the robbing of a bank at Sheldahl, Ia., on May 31, on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday. Francis was held on a warrant sworn out by the Sheriff of Polk County, Ia.

OBITUARY.

MRS. LOUISA LOVEDAY, Chicago, died at her home, 5217 Madison avenue, in this city on Sunday, June 17. She was born in Hammersmith, London, England, Jan. 10, 1812, came to America with her husband and eight children, and settled at Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., in the early '50s, where Mr. Loveday built the house now owned by Mr. Thomas Hoyne of Chicago and occupied by him as a summer residence. The family afterwards removed to Geneva, Ill., where Mr. Loveday died. Among the children of Mrs. Loveday were Julius L. Loveday, formerly of Chicago, deceased; Douglas C. Loveday of East Jordan, Mich., Henry W. Loveday, Mrs. A. R. Cockrill, Mrs. J. B. Fergus, and Mrs. C. D. Rockwood, all of Chicago. Mrs. Loveday crossed the ocean nine times, once after she was 84 years old. She leaves twenty-two grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

WILSON T. KEENAN, Chicago, who died on Monday, will be buried this afternoon at Oakwoods. Funeral services will be held at the residence, 4042 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange yesterday passed resolutions of condolence.

HAVOC BY FIRE IN BLOOMINGTON

Blaze in the Illinois City Does Damage of $2,500,000 or More.

WHOLE BLOCKS IN RUINS.

Flames Not Controlled Till Help Comes and Buildings Are Destroyed.

EXCITEMENT KILLS YOUTH.

Bloomington, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 is the estimated damage done by the fire which swept away part of the business district of Bloomington early this morning. The fire was not got under control till the Springfield and Peoria engines arrived and lent assistance. The loss of one life is charged indirectly to the fire. Robert Schmidt, aged 19 years, succumbed to heart disease during the excitement.

Tonight members of the State Militia are on guard in the burned district, their services being required to keep the people from tempting death by falling walls.

Piles of smoking brick and other debris mark the site of what were four and a half square blocks of Bloomington's business district. In the center of the ruins stands the white stone shell of the McLean County Courthouse. The interior of the Courthouse was wrecked, everything inflammable succumbing. Most of the records, dating back as far as 1830, were saved, but many important documents were destroyed.

Over Two Millions Loss.

The total loss to the business district is variously estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, with insurance estimated at two-thirds this amount. A large number of the professional men who occupied offices in the buildings destroyed carried no insurance, and their losses will range from $300 to $5,000 each.

The Griesheim Building of six stories contained 300 offices. The Cole Building had 100. Nothing was saved in either of these structures, so rapid was the progress of the flames.

The origin of the fire was in the Model laundry, on East Monroe street. This was a four-story brick structure, opposite the city hall. It is believed that two negro boys, who were seen in the vicinity, started the fire. They have disappeared.

The policemen passing in and out of the city hall failed to observe the burning building until the flames shot out through an upper story. The alarm was then turned in, and the department found the laundry building and the double front brick building adjoining, occupied by the B. S. Green company, wholesale saddlery, in flames.

Rapid Spread of Fire.

The fire spread with great rapidity and soon leaped across the alley to the Brand furniture house, facing Main street west. The wind began to blow a gale at this period, and Chief Meyers, recognizing the danger that threatened the business district, appealed to Peoria, Springfield, and Decatur for assistance. The two former responded, but did not arrive until daybreak, in time enough, however, to save the sixth block, which was threatened.

By this time the block on the north side of the square, occupied by five of the leading dry goods firms, in ashes. The east side of the square, marked by the Griesheim and Cole buildings and others of four stories, also was burned.

With the blocks east and north of the courthouse a mass of flame it was impossible to save the courthouse. Within a short time fire shot from every cornice and window and in an hour the edifice was in ruins.

While this destruction was in progress the Windsor Hotel, northwest of the square, was ablaze. The guests got out in safety. The Phœnix Hotel soon followed and all adjoining buildings met a similar fate.

Buildings Blown Up.

To prevent the spread of the flames to the south dynamite was resorted to in blowing up buildings. The concussion broke every window glass within blocks and caused the death of young Schmidt, who was ill with heart disease three blocks away.

The dynamite served its purpose, and at 9 o'clock, after nine hours of devastation, the progress of the flames was checked.

Merchants who were burned out and the owners of buildings at once set about restoring the destroyed buildings. It is promised that within a year the city will be entirely rebuilt in the blocks destroyed.

The greatest losses were in the block north of the square with the big dry goods houses of Klemm, Smith's Sons, and J. W. Riggs; also in the block to the west, with the Griesheim building, Cole Bros., dry goods, two banks, and Reed's big hardware store and the Windsor Hotel.

The courthouse cost $350,000, and there is no insurance.

The following is the estimate of losses of $5,000 and over in the Bloomington fire:

Courthouse, building and contents	$ 350,000
J. W. Klemm, two buildings and stock	187,000
Wolf Grieshaber, building and stock	125,000
Cole Bros., building and stock	95,000
B. S. Green	90,000
Windsor Hotel, building and furniture	82,000
Steven Smith's Sons, building and stock	84,000
George S. Brand	40,000
Finley Co., stock	32,000
J. W. Riggs, building and stock	30,000
Kitchell Building	30,000
Schroeder Building	21,000
Griesheim Block	26,000
McLean County Coal company	25,000
Mrs. Merrick	25,000
G. W. Read & Bros., building and stock	22,000
Vincent Building	20,000
Livingston & Strang	20,000
Phœnix Hotel, building and furniture	20,000
Durley Hall	18,000
Mrs. George Parke, building	18,000
Miss Marble, building	18,000
J. W. Evans, building	16,000
"Odd 99 Cent" Building	16,000
Mary F. Parke, building	16,000
Cooper, Jackman & Co	15,000
— Miller	15,000
Rogers, Garver & Klemm	15,000
Meyer & Woehner	15,000
Remembrance Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bldg.	15,000
Model laundry	15,000
— Schneider, store and stock	12,000
J. C. Phillips, stock	12,000
Goodie estate	12,000
George P. Davis, building	10,000
Evans Building	10,000
H. K. Thompson	10,000
— McGregor	10,000
J. Burke	10,000
W. F. Clopp	10,000
F. Farrott, stock	10,000
George W. Bruner, four buildings	10,000
L. Weldon	8,000
W. & R. F. Evans	8,000
S. Withers, building	8,000
H. H. Green, stock	8,000
Williams & Burr, building	8,000
S. H. Thompson, building	8,000
W. F. Kleinau, stock	115,000
Other losses, not enumerated	
Total	$1,653,000

List of Insurance.

Following is the insurance so far as it can now be obtained:

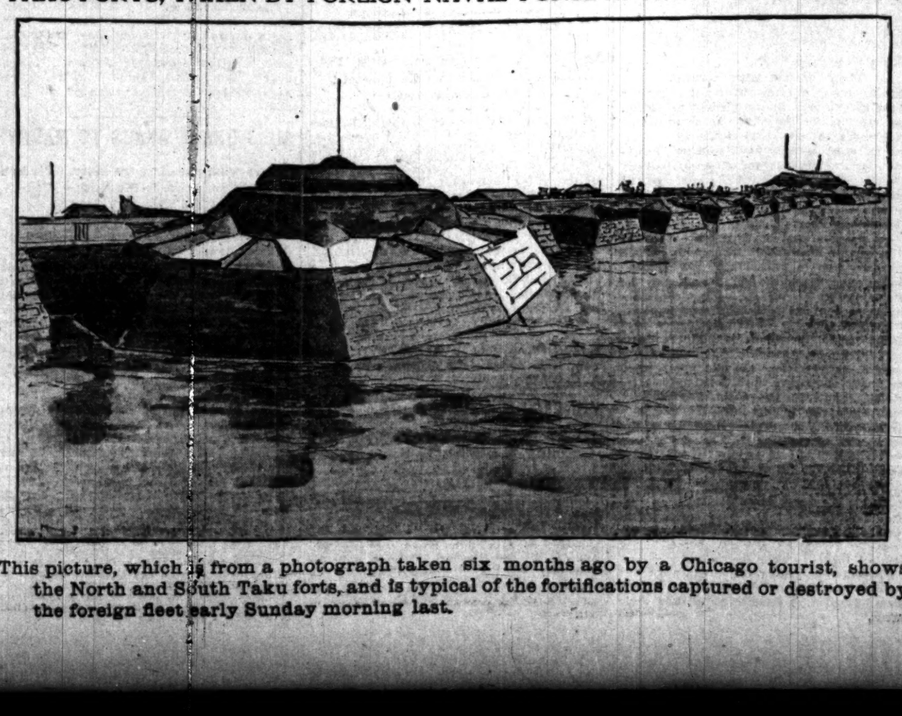
American, N. J.	$10,500	Ins. Co., Phila.	8,500
Ætna	20,500	Ins. Co., Penn.	17,000
Girard	29,950	Liv. & Lon. & G.	17,000
Greenwich	1,000	Milwaukee Fire	7,000
Hartford	22,000	Manhattan Fire	2,500
Home	20,500	New German	5,000
Fire Association	11,500	New Hamp. Fire	15,000
Franklin	6,000	Northern Assur.	5,000
Magdeburg	2,500	Queen Ins. Co.	5,000
N. British & Mer.	15,500	Rochester Ger.	2,000
National	7,000	Sun Insurance	2,000
Northwest. Na.	1,500	United States	10,000
Phila. Under.	4,500	Continental	5,000
Phœnix, Conn.	40,700	Pennsylvania	17,000
Thuringia	4,000	North America	7,000
Westchester	9,000	Phœnix	10,000
Western Assur.	9,500	Royal	4,000
Western Under.	2,500	Prov. of Wash.	2,148
Agricultural	3,000	St. Paul	11,000
Commer. Union	12,000	Springfield	15,000
Buffalo, German	12,500	State of Illinois	6,000
Ger. Am., N. Y.	6,000	Traders	1,500
Germania, N. Y.	21,000	Underwriters	
Fire., Newark	4,200		

FIRE CAUSES $100,000 LOSS.

Business Section of Middleton, Wis., Entirely Destroyed—Madison Is Called On for Help.

Madison, Wis., June 19.—The entire business section of the Village of Middleton, eight miles west of here, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is $100,000. Madison was called on for help.

TAKU FORTS, TAKEN BY FOREIGN NAVAL FORCE AFTER A BOMBARDMENT.



This picture, which is from a photograph taken six months ago by a Chicago tourist, shows the North and South Taku forts, and is typical of the fortifications captured or destroyed by the foreign fleet early Sunday morning last.

BY FIRE
OOMINGTON

Illinois City Does of $2,500,000 r More.

LOCKS IN RUINS.

Controlled Till Help and Buildings Destroyed.

T KILLS YOUTH.

., June 19.—[Special.]—Be- and $3,000,000 is the esti- ne by the fire which swept business district of Bloom- morning. The fire was not l till the Springfield and rived and lent assistance. ife is charged indirectly to Schmidt, aged 19 years, rt disease during the ex-

rs of the State Militia are burned district, their serv- d to keep the people from y falling walls. g brick and other debris what were four and a half Bloomington's business dis- ter of the ruins stands the l of the McLean County interior of the Courthouse erything inflammable suc- the records, dating back re saved, but many impor- ere destroyed.

o Millions Loss.

to the business district is ted at from $2,500,000 to surance estimated at two- lf. A large number of the who occupied offices in troyed carried no insur- sses will range from $300

Building of six stories con- . The Cole Building had saved in either of these ld was the progress of the

he fire was in the Model Monroe street. This was e structure, opposite the believed that two negro en in the vicinity, started ve disappeared. passing in and out of the observe the burning build- es shot out through an up- alarm was then turned in. ent found the laundry double front brick build- cupied by the B. S. Green le saddlery, in flames.

Spread of Fire.

with great rapidity and s the alley to the Brand facing Main street west, to blow a gale at this Meyers, recognizing the atened the business dis- Peoria, Springfield, and stance. The two former not arrive until daybreak, owever, to save the sixth threatened. e block on the north side cupied by five of the lead- firms, in ashes. The square, marked by the ole buildings and others of was burned. s east and north of the se of flame it was impos- ourthouse. Within a short every cornice and window e edifice was in ruins. truction was in progress l, northwest of the square, guests got out in safety. el soon followed and all e met a similar fate.

ngs Blown Up.

spread of the flames to the was resorted to in blowing e concussion broke every hin blocks and caused the chmidt, who was ill with e blocks away. erved its purpose, and at nine hours of devastation, he flames was checked. were burned out and the gs at once set about re- ed buildings. It is prom- a year the city will be en- he blocks destroyed. ses were in the block north h the big dry goods houses 'a Sons, and J. W. Riggs; k to the west, with the g. Cole Bros., dry goods. Reed's big hardware store Hotel. e cost $350,000, and there

s the estimate of losses of the Bloomington fire:

r and contents	$ 250,000
uildings and stock	147,000
lding and stock	125,000
and stock	95,000
	75,000
ding and furniture	62,000
building and stock	54,000
	40,000
	35,000
	35,000
e and stock	31,000
	31,000
	28,000
company	25,000
building and stock	25,000
	20,000
ing and furniture	20,000
building	18,000
	18,000
	16,000
Co	15,000
emm	15,000
I. O. O. F. Bldg	15,000
e and stock	12,000
	12,000
lding	10,000
	10,000
	10,000
our buildings	10,000
	8,000
	8,000
	8,000
ilding	5,000
ding	5,000
	5,000
merated	115,000
	$1,653,000

of Insurance.

Insurance so far as it can

500 Ins. Co., Phila	8,500
500 Ins. Co., Penn	4,000
500 Liv. & Lon. & G.	17,000
000 Milwaukee Fire	7,000
000 Manhattan Fire	7,000
500 North German	2,500
500 New Hamp. Fire	15,000
000 Northern Assur	1,000
500 Queen Ins. Co	5,500
000 Rochester Ger	6,000
000 Sun Insurance	2,000
000 United States	2,000
500 Continental	10,000
000 Pennsylvania	9,000
700 North America	17,000
000 Phoenix	5,000
000 Royal	10,000
500 Prov. of Wash	4,500
000 St. Paul	9,100
000 Springfield	11,000
000 State of Illinois	15,000
000 Traders	9,700
000 Underwriters	1,500

S $100,000 LOSS.

n of Middleton, Wis., stroyed—Madison Is d On for Help.

June 19.—The entire busi- die Village of Middleton, of here, was destroyed by loss is $100,000. Madison help.

NEW YORK IS TO NAME WOODRUFF

Convention Gets Under Way and Roosevelt Is Taken at His Word.

STRAWS POINT TO LONG.

Indications Now That the Secretary of the Navy Will Be the Nominee.

DRAFT OF PLATFORM MADE.

(Continued from first page.)

gates would like Dolliver and may get him, but are not so likely to do it.

Back of all this must be kept in mind until Thursday the fact that while New York has declared for its Lieutenant Governor for Vice President, Colonel Roosevelt would not, it is believed, dare to decline a nomination made even in the face of this action by the New York delegation.

Taken altogether it looks like McKinley and Long, but the situation, as both Senators Hanna and Platt fully appreciate, is rapidly drifting beyond the control of either of them.

NEW YORK GOES TO WOODRUFF.

Roosevelt's Repeated Statement That He Does Not Want Nomination Is Finally Accepted.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, midnight.—[Special.]—The Vice Presidential situation, in one sense of the word, is in the air, while in another sense it is a little clearer than it was a few hours ago. The New York delegation held a three-hour meeting, which was hastily called, and by a unanimous vote agreed to present Lieutenant Governor Woodruff as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

This news flew around Philadelphia as if by electricity. It served to stimulate the friends of Dolliver and of Long, and it has temporarily, at least, dampened the ardor of a number of men from the West and North who were anxious to draft Roosevelt against his will and put him in for Vice President, whether he would have it or not.

This meeting was brought about by Senator Platt and Fred Gibbs, National committeeman of New York. Senator Depew called it at their request. Sixty out of the seventy-two delegates of New York were there, and many speeches were made. New York found herself in a ridiculous position. The country was demanding Roosevelt and Roosevelt was saying he did not want the place. So they sent for him and got him up in Platt's room, where the Tioga chieftain had a long talk with him. Roosevelt repeated what he had already said, and the New York delegation has taken him at his word.

Roosevelt States the Case.

During the night Roosevelt made two speeches. In the first, following Woodruff, he said:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Delegates: After listening to the equally generous and dignified statement of the Lieutenant Governor it is due to him that I should say one word as to my position. It is simply to ask you to take the words I have uttered at their face value. If you don't think I mean them you don't believe in me for Vice President or anything else, but if you think I mean them then I ask you to stand with me.

"After a long consultation with many men, not a few of whom are present here tonight, I definitely took the position that I did not wish to be nominated for Vice President; that if the Republican party chose to renominate me for Governor I should be pleased to accept. I took that position not in the least from regard to my own personal predilections, but in the belief that there I could do the best service—the best work—because I have never felt that I had a right to say that if nominated I should refuse. Certain men have seemed to doubt me as to what I meant to say. Now, gentlemen, I want to repeat to you the last sentence, word for word, of the statement I made yesterday."

The Governor then said with emphasis:

"I earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention will respect my wishes and my judgment in the matter. And I ask it now of you, my fellow-delegates, of you, my friends, who cannot be any more jealous than I am of the good name of the party and of the party's success in New York State."

Makes It Even Stronger.

The talk got hotter and hotter, and after a time Governor Roosevelt took the floor a second time, reiterating the statement he had previously made. He did not want to say he would decline the offer if it should be made to him, but he said he was not a candidate and that the matter had not been mentioned in the last Republican State convention where delegates-at-large to this convention were chosen.

This would seem to put Roosevelt out of the running, but it by no means follows that many delegates from the West will fail to vote for him when the time comes. It was accepted as a good omen by friends of Long and Dolliver, who are insistent now, as Mr. Hanna has said all along, that the convention could not be stampeded to Roosevelt.

Governor Roosevelt found himself in an exceedingly awkward position. Some men from his own State have been playing with him, and it came to a point where some sort of a declaration had to be made. The result of it all is that New York has been committed to Woodruff.

New-Yorkers in Conference.

The meeting got under headway at half-past 9. Senator Depew presided and Governor Roosevelt sat just in front of Mr. Depew, beside Frank Platt, one of Senator Platt's sons, who is a district delegate to this convention. Senator Platt was absent.

After the roll had been called and sixty men had responded to their names, Senator Depew said the meeting had been called to consider the Vice Presidential matter with a view of taking some definite action by the delegation. He said, too, that Mr. Woodruff, who was not a delegate to the convention, and, therefore not present, ought to be there to participate and give utterance to his views.

Thereupon the delegation invited Governor Woodruff to come in, and in the course of five minutes he made his appearance. Senator Depew acquainted Woodruff with the purpose of the meeting, and said the delegates would like to know from him what he thought about the situation.

Woodruff said his name had been mentioned for the Vice Presidency, but that at no time it became apparent that the convention desired or demanded the nomination of Roosevelt he should feel himself obliged to submit. He thought the delegates to the convention wanted Roosevelt for the Vice President and that all over the country there was a desire for Roosevelt. It seemed, he said that Roosevelt could not refuse the demand.

Cheers for Woodruff.

At the finish, when Mr. Woodruff released his friends from supporting him any longer, he was greeted with round after round of applause. There was a pause of a minute or two, and everybody knew it was Roosevelt's turn. The Governor presently rose, laid aside the black felt hat he was carrying in his hand, and made the speech given above. He, too, was loudly applauded, and when he sat down Delegate George E. Waldo got the floor and said Governor Roosevelt should be taken at his word—that New York ought to take some definite action right away.

There was only one candidate before the delegation, he said, and that was Lieutenant Governor Woodruff. He made a motion that the New York delegation indorse Woodruff for the Vice Presidency.

Register Howell also spoke highly of Woodruff. He said that everybody in the convention knew that Roosevelt could be nominated, but he did not want the place. The conditions were such that unless New York should take decisive action the nomination would go somewhere else.

Addressing Governor Roosevelt, he said: "But, Governor Roosevelt, you prefer the Gubernatorial office to the Vice Presidency. It is futile for any one else but you to be in it so long as there is any chance of your accepting the nomination."

Wants Action at Once.

Delegate George Sheldon of Kings County was the next speaker, and he reiterated the sentiment that New York should take some decisive action instanter. He said he had been Governor Roosevelt's friend for many years, adding:

"There is only one man who can bring strength to the ticket in New York State. I know he does not want me to say these things, but I will say them just the same."

Supreme Judge Moore said it was the duty of the New York delegation and the convention as well to name a good ticket, one that would be acceptable to the whole country. The delegate said he had talked with a number from the State of Iowa and they had assured him that although Iowa was represented to be for Dolliver, if a secret vote should be taken three out of four of the delegates would put Roosevelt votes in the hat. He said that New York was a difficult State and had to be carried. The administration and all friends of Republicanism demanded it. If Roosevelt be nominated now they would say he had been scheming to get the place all the time.

Roosevelt, said Judge Moore, was known as a positive man, who had the courage of his convictions. He had said he did not want this office, and if he should take it now, his prestige and power would forever be destroyed. New York, however, must have a candidate. His idea was that it would be better to indorse Woodruff and endeavor to pull him through than to put Roosevelt in a false position.

Mild Tilt with Roosevelt.

Senator Brown of New York stood in front of Roosevelt and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Delegates: I insist that the Governorship of New York is a more important office than the Vice Presidency of the United States."

He emphasized this sentence by waving his hand in Roosevelt's face. Then he continued:

"I know that my friend, Governor Roosevelt, dissents with me in this expression of opinion."

He paused a second, and Governor Roosevelt declared emphatically, in tones that could be heard all over the room:

"I do, most emphatically, dissent with you on that proposition."

Continuing, Senator Brown said the people of New York wanted Roosevelt renominated for Governor and that his nomination for Vice President would cause dissatisfaction in the district which he represented. It was not necessary to get a Vice President from New York to carry the State.

Gibbs Foresees Difficulties.

Fred Gibbs, the National committeeman, said:

"The simple question is: Shall we name a candidate from New York or not? Everybody knows there will be a lot of votes cast for Roosevelt before New York is reached on the roll call. What would New York do under the circumstances? We can't decline to take the office, but Governor Roosevelt says he does not want it. If New York says Governor Roosevelt is a candidate there may be no other name before the convention. We must either make an expression one way or the other."

Governor Roosevelt interrupted:

"Gentlemen, you held a Republican State convention, and neither Congressman Sherman nor you, Senator Ellsworth, made reference to me as a Vice Presidential candidate. No expression was made in that convention respecting me on that proposition. There has been some talk about renominating me for Governor."

Here Governor Roosvelt grew emphatic and brought his hands down on the table, saying:

"In any event, gentlemen, when I have in all sincerity taken my position I ask you to respect my wishes and judgment. I have said this twice tonight—I can say it no more. I ask you to give heed to what I say now."

For Roosevelt for Anything.

General Francis Vinton Greene said he didn't know much about politics, but that New York was for Roosevelt for anything he wanted. The State demanded him as its next Governor, and he was doubtful if anybody else on the Republican ticket could be elected Governor. If Roosevelt was not named the whole ticket would be in danger. There was no such thing as giving Roosevelt an office against his will.

Attorney General Davis said Roosevelt's word could be taken at its face value and that the delegates should do as he requested.

Ex-Senator Sloane said he was satisfied that a ticket made up of McKinley for President, Roosevelt for Governor, and some other man for Vice President, would be more popular in New York than a ticket made up of McKinley, Roosevelt for Vice President, and some other man for Governor. The Governor had appealed to the delegates to respect his wishes and they should be so respected.

Lewis E. Carr said the delegates should give heed to what the Governor desired. He was ready to support Roosevelt for any office except when the Governor appealed to him not to do so.

Place for an Enemy.

Judge Russell said that if Roosevelt was his worst enemy, instead of one of his best friends, and he wanted to do him a deadly injury he would get him on the ticket for Vice President. It would be the worst possible blow that could be inflicted on Roosevelt, and he hoped nothing of that sort would be done.

The next speaker was one New York's spellbinders, Edward Lauterbach, who then talked for three-quarters of an hour, saying to Roosevelt:

"The nation knows it needs a New York man, you know that the delegates from New York will vote for you. I ask you if the nomination comes to you, as I believe it will come, will you decline it? [Roosevelt was silent.] If so, we must bend every energy to defeat this proposition. If the convention believes you will not reject this nomination it will surely be made. Let us be sure that you will accept when it comes to you. If you had remained in Albany the matter would have been easily handled. But you are here, the delegates see a brave, gallant man, a soldier, a statesman, and a hero, and they demand your nomination."

Mr. Waldo then said it was evident that Roosevelt did not want the office, so it ought to go to Woodruff.

Ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell said Roosevelt had said he preferred to be Governor of New York rather than Vice President of the United States. Then he turned on Roosevelt and said:

"I know you don't want this office, but I also know the spirit of patriotism that runs through your veins. If Governor Roosevelt believes it to be his patriotic duty to help McKinley and beat Bryan, he can't refuse the nomination. Teddy, I know you won't refuse it."

Depew Rushes Matters.

The hour was reaching midnight, and the speechmakers were tired out. Senator Depew said the question before the house was a resolution suggesting Woodruff as the New York candidate for the Vice Presidency. Delegate Sheldon offered a substitute, bringing out Roosevelt as New York's candidate. Ex-Congressman Mitchell moved to table the Roosevelt resolution. Fred Gibbs saw that the motion to table wasn't exactly the proper thing. The motion to table was withdrawn, and so was the Roosevelt resolution.

Woodruff was then indorsed.

Puts Questions to Roosevelt.

Before this convention met this morning Chairman Odell of the New York committee called on Governor Roosevelt for a two-fold purpose. He wanted to find out, if he could, what the Governor purposed doing as respects the Vice Presidency, and he had some things he wanted to tell the Governor, too. He asked the Governor such questions as:

"Are you going to disassociate yourself with your political friends in New York?"

"What's the matter with you, anyway?"

"Are you independent in this situation, or are you indifferent?"

"What are you going to do? What is your position?"

All of which did not please Governor Roosevelt, but Odell is a plain, blunt man and has a habit of speaking his own mind at times, regardless of consequences. Finally Roosevelt said:

"Do you mean to say to me that if I am nominated for Vice President in this convention I must accept?"

The answer came from Odell like a shot:

"You certainly must."

Some of the New York people declared that Senator Quay had better attend to his own business and not try to run New York politics. They accused Quay's men of adorning themselves with delegates' badges and going to Roosevelt to tell him Pennsylvania was for him for Vice President, when really they had no voice on the floor of the convention at all. In other words, they say, a lot of the Pennsylvania delegates that have been classed for Roosevelt are not with him.

Senator Hanna's Four.

Senator Hanna is accredited as saying that there were four candidates for the Vice Presidency, Long, Fairbanks, Washburn, and Dolliver. He is claimed to have said, moreover, that the convention could not be stampeded for Roosevelt, and that his friends had it well in hand.

Senator Hanna told a friend that he purposed going on the floor of the convention to "do some" politics. This information was brought to the ears of Senator Platt, who said:

"If he does, I'll give him a first-class run for his money."

HANNA'S FIGHT ON ROOSEVELT.

Ohio Senator Doing All in His Power to Keep Nomination from the Rough Rider.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—"What is the Vice Presidential situation tonight?" was asked of Senator Hanna.

"Roosevelt is out of it and will not be nominated," was the blunt reply.

This was after another effort during the day to stampede the delegates to Roosevelt. As before, the effort was made by New York and Pennsylvania. Platt and Quay, through their lieutenants, worked all day to make Roosevelt the candidate. The stampede, which had been checked and turned last night, was begun early in the morning.

Many stories were circulated. Roosevelt was quoted as saying absolutely that he would not accept if nominated. He was also quoted as having had a change of heart and wanted the nomination. In fact, all kinds of rumors were in circulation, and the situation remained cloudy all day and did not clear much in the evening.

One thing definitely developed. There is to be a fight. The nomination is not to be made without a contest. Senator Hanna is doing all he can to defeat Roosevelt, and has determined to continue on that line to the end. He is lining up the friends of the administration against Roosevelt. In this he is acting in harmony with the wishes of Roosevelt, who has urged all delegates visiting him not to vote for him for Vice President.

Hanna in a Quandary.

The next serious proposition that confronts Mr. Hanna is what he shall do as between Long and Dolliver. There is a popular sentiment for Dolliver in the West that is hard to overcome. Long is regarded as a passive kind of a candidate, and while no objection is urged against him, he does not attract the delegates. But he is Mr. Hanna's personal choice and is preferred by the President.

Dolliver's friends have pointed out to Senator Hanna that the Iowa candidate has now got into the fight so far that he wants to win, to which Hanna replied that defeat would not injure Dolliver. He has already acquired a great deal of prominence, says Senator Hanna, and he will not be injured if he should be defeated by a candidate like Secretary Long.

In making the fight against Roosevelt Senator Hanna finds the opponents of Roosevelt divided, some for Long and some for Dolliver. The question of transferring the vote from one to the other without nominating the man they wish to defeat is the difficult problem.

"If we can't do it, then we haven't got control of the convention," said Senator Hanna. "If the friends of the President cannot agree upon a candidate, and by their differences cause the nomination of a man that is not wanted and does not want the place, they will have to take the responsibility for it."

Dolliver Men Rebel.

The Senator did not believe that there would be a loss of more than a few votes, although Dolliver men in the West declare that they will not vote for Long, and there seems to be a large number of Eastern men who are not for Long who say they prefer Roosevelt to Dolliver. This is one of the chances that Senator Hanna is willing to take in the fight he is making.

The conferences between Senator Hanna and Senator Platt were an interesting feature of the Vice Presidential contest. Hanna talked to Platt as he had talked to Odell and Quigg the day before. He told him that because Platt did not want Roosevelt in New York was no reason why he should attempt to force him upon the party in national politics.

Platt then tried to get an agreement from Hanna to support Odell, and this was refused on the ground of being unjust to the other candidates in the field. Platt asked for time, and the matter went back to the New York delegation.

The contest has not assumed any such definite form as to even approximate the relative strength of the three candidates, for the votes for the others in view of developments cannot be considered more than complimentary.

The action of different delegations has some significance. New Jersey, with twenty votes, and California, with eighteen, declared for Long. Other States evinced a desire to support any candidate agreeable to the administration, while there are a number of States in the West that are determined to vote for Roosevelt.

The Maryland delegation was favorable to Roosevelt, but decided to take him at his word and not support him. Then they heard that the administration was for Long and a number of them sent word to Hanna that Long's nomination would make it difficult to carry that State on account of the feeling for Rear Admiral Schley, who is a native of Maryland. The delegates preferred to vote for Dolliver for these reasons.

While there has been a great deal of talk about the influence of the administration in the Vice Presidential contest, it is taken for granted that the President favors Long or the Secretary would not be a candidate, but no one seems to have authority to use the President's name in a way to make delegates feel obliged to vote for any particular candidate.

It was rumored that today a message had been received from the President saying that the convention must remain untrammeled and that the administration must not be brought into the matter in any way. To whom it was sent, if at all, could not be learned, although it was said Senator Hanna had received such a message.

The Senator, when asked if he had received a telegram to that effect, replied that he had not received a telegram from the President since he had been in Philadelphia.

REPORT M'KINLEY GIVES IN.

New York Story That the Administration Withdraws from Opposition to Roosevelt.

New York, June 20, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—A special to the World from Philadelphia early this morning says: "The administration has capitulated. President McKinley told Charles G. Dawes over the long-distance telephone from Washington at 1:15 this morning that if it was the will of the convention that Roosevelt should be nominated he trusted the administration leaders here would keep their hands off.

"There was the most important conference of the week at the Stratford Hotel, beginning at 11 o'clock. Senators Hanna, Allison, Fairbanks, and Spooner were there, with Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Manley, and Charles G. Dawes.

"After the news was received that the New York delegation had indorsed Woodruff merely as a prelude to stampeding to Roosevelt Controller Dawes was asked to consult the President by long distance telephone. He talked with the President for twenty minutes, telling him that the indorsement of Woodruff was merely a flank movement by Platt. The President's reply was in effect that if Roosevelt was demanded by the convention then Roosevelt must be nominated. The conference of administration leaders then broke up, regarding Roosevelt's nomination as inevitable.

"Senator Hanna alone was determined to make one more effort. When Senator Quay was informed of the action of the New York caucus in indorsing Woodruff he exclaimed:

"'Good, good, that settles the whole matter. It means beyond a doubt the nomination of Governor Roosevelt and a lesson to one man who would try to dominate an entire convention. It will be a salutary lesson.'"

An earlier dispatch to the same paper said:

"At 1 o'clock this morning Governor Roosevelt announced that he now considered himself finally out of the race.

"'I am gratified that the New York delegation did not indorse me,' he said. 'Yes, I have heard since the caucus adjourned that some other States will present my name. I don't know anything about this. I can't help what other States may do. I don't believe, however, my name will be presented to the convention.'"

LONG BOOMERS HARD AT WORK.

After Caucuses of Yesterday 146 Votes Were Claimed as Sure on First Ballot.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The Massachusetts delegates are not leaving a stone unturned in pushing the Long boom. Tonight it was the consensus of opinion of the delegation that Long is stronger than he has been at any time since he became an avowed candidate for the place.

The delegation was visited today by members of the Nevada, Michigan, Missouri, and Illinois delegations, who assured the Massachusetts men that Long would get some of the votes of those States. Tonight the Bay State men held a caucus, at which were present many delegates from other New England States. All but Connecticut have promised to vote for Long on the first ballot, but the Nutmeg State is expected by Long's friends to fall into line when the time comes.

After the caucus had adjourned, some of the Massachusetts delegates figured that up to the present time 146 votes were promised for their man on the first ballot. Of course, the bulk of these come from New England, and the others are scattered among Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Illinois, California, and Alabama. A telegram was sent to Secretary Long today to the effect that Senator Lodge had accepted the honor of nominating him for the Vice Presidency and that the delegates were "on the road to victory."

A committee was appointed to invite a delegate from another State to second Mr. Long's nomination. New Jersey probably will be asked to designate one of her representatives to make the speech.

After two days of uncertainty the California delegation today decided to support Long. Some of the delegates would be glad to vote for Roosevelt, but they are inclined to take him at his word and refrain from voting for him. George Knight, chairman of the delegation, said tonight that, in the circumstances, it would cast its eighteen votes for Long.

Rhode Island is for Long on the first ballot for Vice President. If the Massachusetts man stands a good show on the succeeding votes then the delegation will stand by him, otherwise they will switch to Dolliver.

The action of the New Jersey delegation today in deciding to support Long for second place on the ticket is not considered binding by the delegates from that State. Senator Sewell, the chairman of the delegation, and who is an administration man, is responsible for the New Jersey men supporting Mr. Long. If the administration should give a hint that it is for some other candidate the delegation will be the first to turn in for that man.

SEATS ADDICKS DELEGATION.

Committee on Credentials Decides Against Dupont in Delaware Fight.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The Committee on Credentials organized by electing Sereno E. Payne of New York as chairman and Colonel Charles Dick, secretary.

The Addicks delegation from Delaware was seated by a vote of 38 to 9. The fight between the Dupont and Addicks factions has been waged since 1895, and the struggle tonight before the committee was the hottest they have ever had. Both sides had a long array of legal talent to speak for them, and despite the fact that the time allowed each side was but thirty minutes, the committee extended it to nearly double the original allowance. Walter Hays and Dr. Caleb Layton made the arguments for Addicks, while Anthony Higgins and Levi Bird spoke for Dupont.

In the Alabama contests between the Vaughn and Bingham factions, the former won the contest for the delegates-at-large by a vote of 39 to 13, and in two of the four contested districts they won the Third and Fourth, while the Bingham people won in the Fifth and Seventh. The committee sustained the action of the National committee in sustaining the contestees in their seats.

In the Louisana contest the Warmoth delegation was seated, the action sustaining that of the National committee. There were contests in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, all of them being decided in favor of the Warmoth faction. The arguments are yet to be made in the Tennessee and Texas cases.

Chicago Women Are Honored.

Mrs. Elmira Springer of Chicago and Mrs. Fredrick H. Smith of Peoria have been appointed honorary members of the Board of Women Managers of the Pan-American exhibition, to be held at Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

STEWART ON A HARMONY TICKET

Chicago Man Is Named as Committeeman at the Caucus in Philadelphia.

TANNER MAKES NO FIGHT.

Governor Gives Up Contest After Futile Effort to Find a Candidate.

NO ACTION AS TO TICKET.

Member of the National committee—Graeme Stewart of Chicago.
Chairman of the delegation—Joseph G. Cannon of Danville.
Committee on Resolutions—Martin B. Madden of Chicago.
Committee on Credentials—T. J. Golden of Paris.
Committee on Permanent Organization—John J. Brown of Vandalia.
Committee on Rules—F. H. Smith of Peoria.
Committee to Notify Presidential Nominee—Frank O. Lowden of Chicago.
Committee to Notify Vice Presidential Nominee—Jonathan A. Rowell of Bloomington.
Secretary of delegation—Christopher Mamer of Chicago.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Above is the result of the caucus of the Illinois delegation to the National convention, held at 9 o'clock this morning. It was a harmonious gathering throughout and everything was done unanimously and by acclamation. Forty-eight votes were cast for every proposition made and there was not a roll-call from start to finish.

The anti-Tanner people had full control of the meeting and could have cast anywhere from thirty to thirty-five votes on any proposition which might have been contested. The Tanner contingent, however, made no attempt at any kind of a fight, and the result was perfect harmony.

Tanner Crowd Gives Up.

All last night the Tanner people kept up their hunt for a candidate to pit against Graeme Stewart for member of the National committee. Their last attempt was to bring Congressman Hitt to the front, but he would have nothing to do with it, and so this morning the matter was given up as a bad job, and when the meeting got together the anti-Tanner people were allowed to run it their own way. They in turn got generous, the National committeeship being the only thing they really cared about, and gave places in the organization to such Tanner adherents as John J. Brown, F. H. Smith, and Christopher Mamer. Congressman Lorimer could have been a member on the Committee of Credentials had he wished it, but he gave way in order to make a place for Frank Lowden as a member of the committee to notify the Presidential candidate of his nomination.

Dr. Jamieson, as the retiring member of the National committee, called the meeting to order, and then John Lambert of Joliet suggested that Congressman Cannon be made chairman. John M. Smyth put forward the name of Chris Mamer of Chicago for secretary, and the meeting was thus organized.

Smyth Names Stewart.

John M. Smyth presented the name of Graeme Stewart of Chicago as member of the National committee for the State of Illinois. As Mr. Smyth was the man on whose candidacy the Tanner people had largely depended to defeat Mr. Stewart, his coming to the front with the nomination gave everybody to understand that the Tanner people had quit and that there was to be no opposition of any kind. It may be said also that it was largely on the recommendation of Mr. Smyth that the contemplated contest against Mr. Stewart's election was abandoned.

Congressman Rodenberg, Isaac Ellwood, J. M. Rinehart, and Charles Deere, all delegates from outside of Chicago, seconded the nomination, and the election was made by acclamation.

John Ames of Streator then followed with the nomination of Martin B. Madden of Chicago for member of the Committee on Resolutions, and this was carried the same way.

It was then suggested to the majority that it would be a good thing to recognize the Tanner people by putting Congressman Lorimer on the Committee on Credentials, and Graeme Stewart made the motion to that effect. Mr. Lorimer would have been chosen the same way as his predecessors, but he declined the honor. He said he was grateful for the position offered him, but Chicago already had the member of the National committee, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and he proposed later on to ask for the place on the committee to notify the Presidential candidate of his nomination for another Chicagoan, consequently he would decline the position. He suggested E. J. Golden for the place, and Mr. Golden was selected.

Other Selections Made.

Then Congressman Lorimer nominated Frank O. Lowden of Chicago for member of the committee to notify the Presidential candidate, he being the person in whose favor Mr. Lorimer had declined the place on the Credentials committee, and Mr. Lowden's name went through in the same easy and unanimous manner.

For the committee to notify the Vice Presidential candidate of his nomination Judge Fritchie named Jonathan A. Rowell of Bloomington, and again there was a unanimous vote.

The selection of John J. Brown of Vandalia as member of the Committee on Permanent Organization completed the work of the meeting.

No attempt was made to take any action in the matter of the candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. There was no talk about in the meeting and no resolutions of any kind respecting the matter were offered.

The only remark on the subject made was that of Chris Mamer, when he said:

"I guess Illinois will let the convention select the candidate."

HARMONY IN ILLINOIS PARTY.

Compromise on National Committeeman Removes All Signs of Trouble in Delegation.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Politically Illinois is running on a new track. Changes in the condition of things that make for great improvement are developing all along the line. Not only the national delegates but every Republican in attendance upon the convention from that State is glad that he came to Philadelphia. He will return home full of enthusiasm over the fact that much has been done here to restore harmony in the party. This started with the action of the delegation in avoiding a fight over the National committeeship. The Cook County Republican Marching club went to a summer garden tonight and celebrated the new turn in affairs.

Richard Yates, the nominee for Governor, and the Hamilton club are also having a good time, and they agree that the coming campaign will be conducted with less friction than had the committeeship question been made an open issue and brought to a test of strength as between Governor Tanner and the men who were opposing his first attempt at interference in the matter.

Both Sides Welcome Peace.

It has been known for some little time at Chicago that the State Central committee was rapidly getting into an entanglement because of the Tanner-Cullom controversy, and the friends of both these men in their jubilation today assert that all threatened trouble will now disappear. The more prominent members and politicians of both the Hamilton and Marching club have been fraternizing since today's session of the convention adjourned and speculating with one another as to what they expect to do, or rather as to what they expect will be done in Cook County for the State and county tickets next fall.

All the visitors were greatly interested in this morning's reading of the delegation. They gathered at and hung about the Continental Hotel until after it was over before any of them started towards the convention hall. The report of the results produced an effect upon the crowd that was quite interesting. Every one agreed that nothing better could have happened to the party in Illinois than that which was done. Every man wearing an Illinois badge hastened away to the exposition grounds to where the chief center of attraction had been temporarily transferred, feeling greatly relieved. The spirit of the compromise had taken possession of all of them. The one element was entirely satisfied with Graeme Stewart's election as National committeeman, while the other element felt that it got full recognition when some of its chiefs were given places on the more important convention committees.

Yates Can Ask Support of All.

Both sides claimed that had the original program to fight it out been carried through the division would have extended to all questions that may hereafter arise before the State committee and in the campaign. Mr. Yates is particularly well pleased over the results. He succeeded in keeping his personality out of the controversy, and for that reason claims that he is in good position to receive the support of every Republican in the State of Illinois. Congressman Lorimer, Frank O. Lowden, John M. Smyth, Graeme Stewart, and, in fact, nearly the entire delegation, went out with the Marching club to the summer garden, at which that organization is being entertained tonight by the Harmer club of this city with a vaudeville show. In addition to singing and dancing and other specialties the program provided for a number of short speeches by the more prominent of the politicians in both clubs. Of course, they all talk about the good-fellowship that exists between Illinois and Pennsylvania Republicans and how they will vie with each other to see which State will roll up the largest majority for McKinley next November.

Governor Tanner rested quietly at the hotel this afternoon, and later in the evening he, too, was induced to get into a carriage and be driven out to the garden. Mr. Yates and the Hamilton club enjoyed themselves according to their own inclination today in anticipation of being treated to something good tomorrow by the Young Men's Republican club.

The Marquette club party arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, coming from Atlantic City, where it remained yesterday and last night. Its leaders reported a most enjoyable trip from Chicago. The stops made at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the seashore resort gave the excursionists an opportunity to not only enjoy these sights that many of them had never before seen, but avoided arriving fatigued with the long ride. On their return home all of these clubs will spend the greater part of Friday in Washington. They expect to see President McKinley and congratulate him upon his renomination for the second term. In fact, arrangements have already been made for the reception at the White House, which will be attended by all of the Chicagoans who are in the Capital City on that day.

Deny Tanner Reports.

A report was circulated this evening to the effect that telegrams had been sent to Illinois stating that Governor Tanner had been given a black eye in the committee meeting this morning. The story was denied by John Ames, John Lambert, and other members of the delegation. It was learned from them that a compromise agreement which gave satisfaction to the friends of both Tanner and Senator Cullom had been reached before the delegation got together to name the committeemen.

Lack of excitement seems to be the one thing that Chicago people miss the most. At least the thing they complain of more than all else is that the convention is entirely too tame to suit their desires.

They say that it is impossible almost for them to find enough excitement in the Vice Presidential situation to get enthusiastic over. Consequently there was no marching done today. However, the boys have not felt at all like marching. They admit having got enough of that last night to satisfy them for a while. Still, there will be more of it tomorrow afternoon and evening. Thus far the Chicago visitors have made a good record for conduct. So far as known not one of them has gotten into any sort of trouble. This fact might not be generally appreciated, but it is the subject of general comment among them, and they insist that the information ought to be forwarded to Chicago.

CAMPAIGN WORK FROM CHICAGO

Headquarters in the Illinois City, with Senator Hanna in Charge of the Contest.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—There is no question that the coming campaign will be directed from Chicago. It appears to be a settled fact that the national headquarters will be again located there, and also that Senator Hanna will be in charge. However, not all of the men who were on his staff in 1896 will be connected with him this year.

Charles G. Dawes, who handled the money question four years ago, and Perry S. Heath, who was in charge of the literary bureau, say they will not be at the headquarters during the fall months. Mr. Dawes said that he could not neglect the business of his office as Controller of the Currency to engage in campaign work, and Mr. Heath will not give up the position of First Assistant Postmaster General. It is not known as yet who will take their places.

Henry S. Payne, who was Mr. Hanna's chief assistant in 1896, will probably play the same rôle again. At least his friends say he will be on deck. It is claimed that Mr. Payne is a man of too wide experience to dispense with at the headquarters.

Hanna at the Head.

The talk is that the new Executive committee will meet at Cleveland, O., within the next two or three weeks to prepare for opening the campaign.

While Senator Hanna would not in so many words say that he will again be in command, General Grosvenor, Mr. Payne, and others say there is no doubt that he will. In fact, no other person is being thought of for the place. It is not known that any one wants it.

There was some talk this afternoon among a small number of politicians that Mr. Payne might run the campaign, but he declared there was positively no foundation for any such talk.

It appears to be generally understood that the campaign will be opened as early as it was four years ago. However, it is claimed that the committee will not have as much hard work to perform at the beginning as it did before. The literary feature will not be run on as big a scale, as, according to those most directly interested, there will be no demand for any such amount of campaign literature as there was in 1896.

Germans Need Attention.

More attention will probably be given to a German bureau. There is a prevailing opinion that the German-American voters will have to be looked after more than they have heretofore. The reports from a number of Western States are that there is some disaffection among the people of this nationality on account of expansion and the

BIG CONVENTION OPENS FOR WORK.

Chairman Hanna Starts Proceedings in Assemblage at Philadelphia.

ALL CHEER FOR M'KINLEY.

Session Notable for Prominent Men and Enthusiasm Over National Policy.

STRONG SPEECH OF WOLCOTT

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—The convention hall is located over in West Philadelphia, and it is the prettiest, best adapted auditorium for the purpose national conventions have known in a good many years. It is lavishly decorated and ornamented, great artistic taste being displayed in rendering it beautiful. The delegates began trooping in about 11 o'clock, and about the first to get there was Chairman Hanna, who went direct to the platform and was loudly cheered. Quite a group of distinguished men greeted him, notably Senators Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Fairbanks, and Foraker. Mr. Hanna sat well in front of the stage and the photographer, who was among the correspondents, turned a big camera on him. But a lot of employés were hanging around the Senator and the photographer couldn't press the bulb because the Senator was obscured from vision. This photographer was a thin, distressed-looking man, and he wore glasses.

He grew excited, and gesticulating wildly began shouting "Hike, hike. Hike, there. Senator Hanna, I wish you would stand up there," he bawled. But the Senator did not stand up, and everybody in the hall laughed at the picture man.

R. C. Kerens of Missouri slicked up the Senator's hair a little in a funny way, and after a while the picture man got in his work. Senator Wolcott was in the front row on the stage, sitting by the side of Congressman Hopkins of Illinois. Charles Emory Smith was in a conspicuous position. Governor Tanner had a front seat in the front row on the platform by the side of A. B. Cummins of Iowa.

Welcome for Graeme Stewart.

Down the middle aisle of the convention came Graeme Stewart, who had just been elected National committeeman of Illinois. He got a cordial welcome from Senator Hanna and a number of other important men. Colonel Dick was there, too. Contrary to custom, New York came into the convention early. It generally makes its appearance late in the game. Senators Depew and Platt were in the lead, along with Governor Roosevelt, but Roosevelt did not get far until the delegates began stopping him to shake hands and to tell him they were with him. Senator Platt sat himself down on the aisle, in the second row of seats, while Senator Depew went up on the platform, where Governor Roosevelt joined him later on. Roosevelt was loudly cheered. Senator Foraker, George B. Cox, and Congressman Grosvenor led the Ohio delegates, while just behind them came Senator Fairbanks and the delegates from Indiana.

Illinois did not have a good location; it was on the side aisle, several or eight States removed from the stage. But the hall was filling up and the floor of the convention as well. Half a dozen more photographers set up their instruments preparatory to transacting business.

Hanna Makes Good Speech.

The big band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and everybody stood up and cheered. After a little while Senator Hanna rapped the convention to order, and a yell of approval went up. The call was read and prayer was offered, and Senator Hanna began the speech customary on such occasions.

He was in good voice and form, and for a man who never made any pretensions to public speaking at all he has developed into a first-class campaign orator. He paid handsome compliments to Philadelphia and to Mayor Ashbridge, saying that the National committee made no mistake when it located the convention in this city, the cradle of liberty and the birthplace of the Republican party.

This caught the crowd, and so did his remark that the people of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, had worked together, and successfully, too, to make this convention a grand success. He wound up his speech by reference to the President as "General McKinley." The vast audience caught up the word and cheered to its heart's content.

Henry C. Payne beckoned Mr. Hanna over to him to call his attention to the mistake, if it be one, but the Senator only laughed and was willing to let it go at that.

A moment more and Senator Hanna introduced Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who was to be the temporary chairman of the convention. Wolcott was in the front row on the platform, sitting near Senator Burrows. He is a handsome man, and was most tastefully attired in a summer suit of blue serge, with dark blue tie and a white waistcoat. He is a happy speaker, and no better selection could have been made. It was a compliment to the Western States and to the younger element in the party.

Wolcott Up to Expectations.

The Colorado Senator has a distinct reputation of his own in the oratorical line, and he did not belie it. There was no time when he was in any danger of stampeding the convention in his direction, but practically all of his well-rounded periods produced adequate applause. Senator Wolcott has a well-known Senatorial trick of insisting on silence when he is speaking, but strangers were astonished this afternoon when he deliberately turned around in the middle of his speech and in a sharp tone made Major Dick stop talking to Chairman Hanna.

The first great yell of the convention came when Wolcott, a pronounced silver man from Colorado, the great silver State, declared that the time had come for the United States to make gold its single standard of value. Following out this same line, he worked up another round of enthusiasm of even more generous proportions by declaring that the passage of the currency bill marked the destruction of all ill-feeling between Republicans of the East and the West.

The delegates saw the significance of this and rose to their feet, waving hats and banners. Yet, after all, as might have been expected, the mention of a war issue by the eloquent Senator of Colorado touched the real heartstrings of the convention, and a mighty roar of patriotic sentiment went up when the speaker said, with the deepest emphasis: "Our dead lie buried on the sands of Luzon, and on that shore no foreign flag shall ever raise."

As soon as Wolcott's speech was concluded—and, by the way, it was longer than it should have been—the usual motions were entered for the creation of the committees to organize the convention.

Cheer Taylor of Kentucky.

Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who is temporary safe from subpœna, was the first man recognized by the presiding officer, and the convention made him get on the platform and then cheered him so lustily that no living man had the slightest idea what his resolution was, although the record showed it to have been one of the usual routine character.

Original Delegates There.

Occupying prominent seats upon the platform were four of the fourteen men now living who were delegates to the first convention of the Republican party held in Philadelphia June 17, 1856. All were members of the regular Ohio delegation. Three of them were prominent in the anti-slavery fight that led to the convention held in Pittsburg Feb. 22, 1856, which was in reality the precurser of the Philadelphia convention, and these men, therefore, claim to be among those who were chiefly instrumental in forming the Republican party. The three men who were first at Pittsburg and later at Philadelphia are: Judge Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, O.; General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O., and George R. Trey, Springfield, O. Judge W. H. Upson of Akron, O., was at the Philadelphia convention, but not at that in Pittsburg.

Notable Groups Present.

Many notable groups could be seen among the delegates. Immediately in front sat Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, with Governor Mount of that State just behind him. Governor Shaw of Iowa ran over to greet his executive colleague and say that Dolliver's flag was still flying. Across the aisle Senator Platt, with his pearl-tinted hat tipped back, reflected and waited while Cornelius N. Bliss was earnestly assuring Sereno Payne as to some controverted point. Mr. Odell sat with Mr. Quigg, and all the New-Yorkers kept turning their heads to see when that broad-brimmed sombrero made its appearance.

Governor Taylor of Kentucky came in with Governor Bradley of that State, the former smiling and unruffled after all his turmoil. Just across was Senator Foraker, with his hair tossed, looking as though he had been having hard conferences, while General Grosvenor, looking like a patriarch, paced the aisle and grasped hands.

Think Long Is the Man.

Senator Lodge and Judge McCall came in at the head of the Massachusetts delegation and were greeted by General Harry Bingham.

"Is it all over?" asked Bingham.

"Yes," said Lodge, "for Long—that's the ticket, a certainty, McKinley and Long."

Senator Quay smiled grimly from across the aisle. He wore a suit of millers' gray and had apparently contracted the sombrero habit, for his hat was of expansive brim and of the Santiago cut. He greeted Senator Davis, and the two hugged and whispered. Then Senator Thurston broke up the hugging.

Sitting together on the platform was a group of distinguished guests from the diplomatic corps at Washington, including the First Secretaries of the British Embassy, Mr. Gerald Lowther, and of the Spanish Legation, Señor Don Riano.

Kansas had seats immediately across the aisle from New York, to the left, and when Roosevelt came in the Kansas delegates gave him a special reception, and one enthusiastic Kansan grabbed the Governor by the arm and pulled him across the aisle.

Senator Allison of Iowa, the famous leader of his party in the Senate, was among the early arrivals. Among the other members of the Senate on the stage were Hawley of Connecticut, Burrows of Michigan, Deboe of Kentucky, Cullom of Illinois, and Shoup of Idaho.

It was just 3 o'clock when the convention adjourned for the day on motion of "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois after a prayer from the clergyman who opened the first Republican convention forty-four years ago.

Roosevelt Runs the Lines.

When the convention broke up for the usual recess Governor Roosevelt straggled out with all the rest of the delegates. As he walked along through a dark sort of tunnel the Governor said that he considered the movement in his direction at an end, but seemed to display little surprise when informed that the movement so far as the delegates were concerned was even stronger than it was the day before.

As the little party emerged towards the light Governor Roosevelt was recognized at once and was compelled to run the gantlet of several hundred feet between long lines of men who grabbed him by the hand, patted his back affectionately, called him "Teddy," and cheered him to the echo until he got into the carriage with Chauncey Depew and drove off, leaving his admirers among the crowd predicting all sorts of nominations for him in the days to come.

Hanna Opens the Convention.

Chairman Hanna remained standing. He lifted the gavel and brought it down with a resounding whack. Instantly all eyes were riveted upon him, and a wave of applause swept the hall.

Chairman Hanna faced the storm of applause with a resolute face. His stern features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgment as the applause broke here and there into a cheer. When it had subsided he brought down the gavel again.

"The convention will come to order," he shouted at exactly 12:35.

"The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, "by the Rev. J. Gray Bolton of the Hope Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia."

Chairman Hanna remained standing, with bowed head, while the divine came forward in the black robes of his office to deliver his invocation. But the delegates in the pit remained seated, and only here and there did one of the spectators rise.

Prayer of Dr. Bolton.

All, however, bowed their heads reverently while the Rev. Dr. Bolton read his prayer from small slips of paper, which he held in the hollow of his hand.

He said:

O thou who art a spirit infinite, eternal, unchangeable, in thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

Thou art the sovereign God.

The creator, ruler, disposer of us, and all that thou hast made.

Thy thoughts are not our thoughts, nor thy ways our ways.

Thy mercy is not limited to persons and to races, but comprehendeth all that live and breathe.

Blessed be thy name.

Thy glory is shown and thy kingdom established and advanced, in leading men and nations, by a way that they knew not, to a land of security and peace.

O, that men would praise thee for thy goodness and for thy wonderful works to the children of men.

We adore thee for the way in which thou hast led us.

The glory and honor of our nation is the manifestation of thy power and glory.

Thou hast led us in ways not of our own choosing, ways best for us and most to thy glory.

May we cheerfully follow where thou leadest.

Thou hast been the God of our fathers.

Thou art the God of their children.

Our trust is in thee.

Save us, O Lord, from ingratitude and discontent.

Give us the spirit of praise and thanksgiving.

Grant that we, as a nation and a people, may remember thy goodness, and praise thee for continued life and prosperity.

O Lord, our God, let thy richest blessing rest upon thy servant, the President of these United States. Imbue him with a competency of thy divine wisdom; that he may direct the affairs of the nation to thy glory and the well being of all our people.

We humbly beseech thee, O Lord God, to bless all in authority. Sustain them in their responsible relations to the end a free people.

O God of all wisdom and grace, grant unto this assembly wisdom, grace, and guidance, that in all their deliberations and conclusions thy name shall be glorified, the honor of this nation maintained, and the peace and prosperity of the people established.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Secretary Dick Reads the Call.

As the prayer closed Senator Hanna was again on his feet, and, adjusting his eyeglasses, said in a resonant tone:

"The secretary of the National committee will now read the call for the convention."

As Colonel Dick stepped forward, call in hand, he was given a ripple of applause. He read the formal call, while the vast assemblage fretted for the more vital proceedings. Following is the call:

In accordance with established precedence and in obedience to instructions of the national convention of 1896, the National Republican committee directs that a national convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party be held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, to be voted for at the Presidential election Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that such convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1900.

The Republican Electors of the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and all other Electors, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for President and Vice President.

Said national convention shall consist of a number of delegates-at-large from each State, equal to double the number of United States Senators to which each State is entitled, and for each Representative-at-large in Congress two delegates-at-large; from each Congressional district and the District of Columbia, two delegates; from each of the Territories of Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, four delegates; from Alaska, six delegates. For each delegate elected to said convention an alternate delegate shall be elected, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, said alternate delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. Delegates-at-large shall be elected by popular State and Territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective States and Territories.

The Congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the Congressional committee of each district, in the manner of nominating the candidate for Representative in Congress in said district, provided, that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional committee the Republican State committee shall appoint from among the Republicans resident in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an Election board, composed of John B. Cotton, W. C. Chase, and L. M. Saunders.

Such board shall have authority to fix the date for such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes as cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

The Territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for Delegates in Congress, and delegates from Indian Territory and Alaska shall be elected by popular convention.

We recommend that the Territories of Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma each elect four delegates and four alternate delegates and that Alaska elect six delegates and six alternate delegates, and the admission of such additional delegates to the convention is hereby recommended.

All notice of contest shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the secretary of the National committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the national convention. Contests will be acted on by the national convention in the order of the date of the filing of notice and statement with the secretary.

Speech of Senator Hanna.

Again, Mr. Hanna was the center of attention. He left the presiding officer's table, and, stepping to the front of the platform, surveyed the sea of faces, and in a clear voice began his speech of welcome:

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the Republican party."

There was a round of applause as Mr. Hanna rolled out the words "Republican party."

"There was no mistake in bringing the convention to Philadelphia," Mr. Hanna went on. "Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the republic. Here, also, had the Republican party seen its birth, and here, too, was the center of that great, throbbing idea—the protection of American industry."

Another wave of applause swept over the convention at this mention of the protective principle, and, as it subsided, Mr. Hanna proceeded:

"We are on the eve of another great struggle. Already we are beginning to form our battalions, under the leadership of our great statesman-General, William McKinley."

Enthusiasm Over McKinley.

That was the signal, and for the first time the convention broke forth in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators, staid and distinguished guests, all animated by a common purpose to do honor to the President. Senator Hanna looked down in smiling satisfaction at the tempestuous demonstration. Flags and handkerchiefs waved everywhere in billows of color. For ten seconds, twenty, thirty, a minute, the demonstration kept up, and then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman bid the assemblage resume their seats and let him proceed.

"I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me," said Mr. Hanna, jocularly, and the applause was turned to laughter. Again Mr. Hanna evoked a demonstration when, speaking of the approaching campaign, he declared:

"And with such a leader and such a cause there is no such word as fail."

As Mr. Hanna closed his speech with a tribute to his colleagues on the National committee, and a reference to the close of his chairmanship, he spoke of the sterling service of the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, to his party, and presented him to the convention as temporary chairman.

Text of Chairman's Speech.

Chairman Hanna's speech in full follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: In bidding you welcome I also desire to extend congratulations upon this magnificent gathering of representatives of the great Republican party. The National committee made no mistake when it brought the national convention to the City of Philadelphia. This city, the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the Republican party, this magnificent industrial center, a veritable beehive of industry, what fitter object lesson could be presented to those of us who have gathered here to witness the success of that principle of our party which has been the foundation, the progress, the success. This city, that has long and always been known the country over for its unbounded hospitality and the superb management of all great functions which have come within its limits.

"On the part of the National committee I desire to extend its sincere thanks to the people of Philadelphia, and especially to your honorable Mayor and the loyal citizens, without regard to party, who have labored with him to make this convention a success. Never in the history of conventions of either political party has a success been greater.

"Delegates, I greet you on the anniversary in Philadelphia of the birthday of our party. I need not remind you that your duty here is one of deliberate judgment, one that you are held responsible for not only by your party but the country. We are called together once more upon the eve of another great struggle.

"We are now beginning to form our battalions under the leadership of our great statesman-General, William McKinley.

"I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me. It needs no order to Republicans when they scent from afar the smoke of battle; it needs no incentive for the men who sit in front of me to tell them what their duty is. Upon the foundation of our party rests the belief and strength of every member of it.

Thanks to His Associates.

"Before I lay aside my gavel and retire from the position which I have held as chairman of the National committee for four years I desire, in this presence, in the most public manner, to return my sincere thanks to every member of this splendid committee who stood by me in the struggle of 1896, and especially to that coterie who gathered at the headquarters in New York and Chicago and worked from early morning until late at night for the principles of the Republican party and for the welfare of their country. I leave it in the hands of others to tell you what that meant, but in passing to others those duties I want to make one suggestion—always trust the people; and leave as an inheritance to them the motto of the committee of 1896, 'There is no such word as fail.'

"And now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty and great pleasure to present as your temporary chairman Senator Wolcott of Colorado."

Senator Wolcott Called to Chair.

Senator Fairbanks from the first row of delegates arose and moved that the selection of Senator Wolcott, as temporary chairman, be approved, and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward. The appearance of the Colorado orator set the convention off like a rocket. Senator Wolcott is still a young man, somewhat jaunty in appearance. He wore a blue sack suit and white vest. There was elasticity in his step, as he bowed low to the convention, and there was something about him which suggested his mountain home. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Chairman Hanna, he turned and addressed the convention. Senator Wolcott said:

"Since the first party convention in the United States there was never one gathered under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the last four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the Republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

"We need 'no omen but our country's cause,' yet there is significance in the fact that the convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence.

"The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom as its cornerstone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the veldts of south Africa.

Prompts to Good Government.

"It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the South. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the nation endures; and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the principles and policy of the Republican party.

"The first and pleasant duty of this great convention, as well as its instinctive impulse, is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our leader and our country's President, William McKinley. In all that pertains to our welfare in times of peace, his genius has directed us. He has shown an unerring mastery of the economic problems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit, and commercial stagnation, up to the high and safe ground of national prosperity and financial stability. Through the delicate and trying events of the late war he stood firm, courageous, and conservative, and under his leadership we have emerged triumphant, our national honor untarnished, our credit unassailed, and the equal devotion of every section of our common country to the welfare of the republic cemented forever. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood.

Victories on His Banner.

"The victories of peace and the victories of war are alike inscribed upon his banner. Those of us whose pleasure and whose duty have called us from time to time into his presence know how freely he has spent and been spent in his country's service; but the same vigorous manhood and clear and patriotic vision animate him as of old, and give us confidence and trust for the future of our republic, because his hand will guide us and his genius direct.

"Four years ago the Republican party at St. Louis named a ticket which commanded the confidence and support of the American people. It bore the names of two eminent Americans, each endeared by years of loyal service to his country and his party. No whisper of personal attack intruded upon the national issues which determined the contest. There was a double safeguard for the country's welfare. Every true American knew that if in the dispensation of Providence our leader should be called from his high place, there stood beside him a statesman devoted and stanch, in whose hands the safety and weighty affairs of our country could be well and safely intrusted. Had Garret Augustus Hobart been spared to us until today, the work of this convention would have been limited to a cordial and unanimous indorsement of the leaders of 1896. Dis aliter visum—and when, a few months ago, our dear Vice President left this sphere of usefulness for another, he was accompanied with the tears and sorrow of every lover of his country.

Lifted Up His Office.

"He distinctly lifted up the high office of Vice President to a nobler plane and to greater dignity and importance. He was always the trusted friend and adviser of our President, sage in counsel and wise in judgment; while to those of us whose great privilege it was for three years to see him daily in the Senate of the United States, and to come under the influence of his calm and kindly presence and to grow nearer to him and more endeared in friendship as the months rolled around, his loss is personal and deep. He is no longer with us in the body, but his influence still permeates the Senate and will for all time make better and kindlier the sons of men, and he lives in the hearts he left behind.

"There is
One great society alone on earth—
The noble living and the noble dead.

"So many events of great portent have been crammed into the last months that we are apt to judge and measure the work of this administration chiefly by the occurrences since the outbreak of the Spanish war. It is worth while for us to recall earlier days.

"When Mr. McKinley became President he took the reins of government after four years of Democratic administration. For the first time in more than a generation Democracy had full sway, with both Houses of Congress in party accord with the Executive. No summary of the unmerciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a tithe of the ruin they wrought.

Reviews Cleveland's Acts.

"In the four years preceding Mr. Cleveland's administration we had paid 260 millions of the national debt; he added 230 millions to its burdens. He found a tariff act, bearing the name of his successor and our President, fitted to meet the requirements of our necessary expenditures, to furnish the needed protection to our farmers and manufacturers, and to insure the steady and remunerative employment of those who labor. Instead of permitting manufacture and commerce that repose and stability of law which are essential for working out economic conditions, he at once recommended violent and radical changes in revenue and tariff provisions, recommendations which his party in Congress proceeded partially and disastrously to execute. The appalling result of his policy is still fresh in the memory of millions who suffered from it. In four years the country witnessed some 60,000 commercial failures, with liabilities aggregating more than 900 millions of dollars. One hundred and seventy-seven railroads, with a mileage of 45,000 miles, or twice the circle of the globe, and with securities amounting to nearly three billion of dollars, were unable to meet their interest charges and passed into the hands of receivers. More than 170 national banks closed their doors, with liabilities reaching 70 millions; wool and all farm products which tariffs could affect lost tens of millions in value; farm mortgages were foreclosed by thousands throughout the great West; our agricultural exports shrunk in value; the balance of trade which had been in our favor turned ruinously against us; the National Treasury was depleted of its gold reserve; our government bonds were sold to syndicates at far below their market value before or since, and our steadily declining revenues were insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the government. If capital alone had suffered the loss would have been great, but not irremediable. Unfortunately those who rely upon their daily labor for their sustenance, and their families dependent upon them, constituting the great mass of the American people, were made to feel heaviest this burden of disaster. Nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment, and men by thousands, able and willing to labor, walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or for food.

Four Years of Misfortune.

"Four years of commercial misfortune enabled our industries to meet, in a measure, these changed and depressed conditions, but when President McKinley was inaugurated the country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a generation.

"Facing these difficulties, the President immediately upon his inauguration convened Congress in extra session, and in a message of force and lucidity summarized the legislation essential to our national prosperity. The industrial history of the United States for the last four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment. It is quickly epitomized.

"The tariff measure under which we are now conducting business was preceded by an unusual volume of importations based upon common knowledge that certain duties were to be raised; the bill met the popular demand that duties on many of the necessaries of life should be lowered and not raised; advances in invention and new trade conditions made it unnecessary and unwise to revert to the higher tariff provisions of the law of 1890; the increases in the revenue provisions were slight. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, tending to reduce income, the revenues from the Dingley bill marched steadily upwards, until soon our normal income exceeded our normal expenditure, and we passed from a condition of threatened insolvency to one of national solvency.

"This tells but a small fraction of the story. Under the wise provisions of our tariff laws and the encouragement afforded to capital by a renewal of public confidence trade commenced to revive. The looms were no longer silent and the mills deserted; railway earnings increased, merchants and banks resumed business, labor found employment at fair wages, our exports increased, and the sunshine of hope again illumined the land. The figures that illustrate the growing prosperity of the four years of Republican administration well-nigh stagger belief. There isn't an idle mill in the country today. The mortgages on Western farms have been paid by the tens of thousands, and our farmers are contented and prosperous. Our exports have reached enormous figures; for the last twelve months our exports of merchandise will exceed our imports by 550 millions of dollars. Our manufactured articles are finding a market all over the world and in constantly increasing volume. We are rapidly taking our place as one of the great creditor nations of the world. Above and beyond all, there is no man who labors with his hands in all our broad domain who cannot find work, and the scale of wages was never in our history as high as now.

"Passing over, for the moment, the events associated with the war, let me refer briefly to other legislation of the last four years.

"We passed a national bankrupt act, a measure rendered essential by four years of Democratic rule, and under its beneficent provisions thousands of honest men who were ingulfed in disaster because of the blight of the Democratic policy are again enabled to transact business and share the blessings of Republican prosperity.

Annexation of Hawaii.

"For half a century the Hawaiian Islands, a menace to the long line of coast which skirts our Pacific slope, have been knocking for admission as part of our territory, and during that period the publicly expressed opinion of both political parties favored their annexation. Four times have they been occupied by European powers, and as often have we compelled their abandonment because it was essential that they should never be occupied by any foreign power. Finally, after years of misgovernment by native rulers, the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made prize of these valuable possessions to this country, asking only to come under our flag and dominion. A Democratic President repudiated the offer and sought to assist in restoring the former corrupt and oppressive ruler. It was left for this administration to make them a part of American territory. They are on the way to our islands in the Southern seas; every instinct of self-protection should have prompted our annexation as a guarantee of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of the bitter opposition of almost every Democrat in Congress.

"During the last administration an offer of settlement was made to the Pacific railroads which would have brought us $42,000,000 out of the $70,000,000 due us in principal and interest. President McKinley, refusing to consider as binding the former offer, and acting within the authority of Congress, collected every dollar of both principal and interest due from the Union Pacific company, and the principal of the debt due from the Kansas Pacific. We saved more than $20,000,000 over the offer of settlement made by Mr. Cleveland, and have collected all of the principal and most of the interest due us. Thus was this transaction closed, and has since been followed by a settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific railroad, calling for every dollar of principal and interest of the debt, amounting to $58,000,000. More than thirty-five years ago a Republican administration lent the credit of the country to the building of the great iron band that was to link together the East and the West, lent it not in times of peace but when our country was in the throes of civil war. The area to be penetrated was then unsettled and unknown. It is now a great empire, rich, prosperous, and happy, and the money of the people which made the highway possible has been returned to them in overflowing measure.

Talk of Trusts.

"Whenever a Republican administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic administration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital seeks a hiding-place instead of investment. The Republican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessaries of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the President under act of Congress has made careful investigation, and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question. We shall meet it in some efficient way, and as a party shall have the courage to protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator, who seeks confiscation, and not regulation, falls on dead ears, and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops.

Fight on Currency.

"The campaign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Populist Democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the concurrence of any other nation. The Republican party insisted that the question of bimetallism was international, and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world gold should continue to be the standard of value in the United States. Upon that issue we triumphed. In accordance with the pledge of the party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort failed of accomplishment. The mints of the countries of Europe were open for the coinage of gold alone. The vast discoveries of Alaska, south Africa, and the States of our own country have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold, and, with the recent European action, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and, if ever entered into, must be such concurrent action of the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. Meanwhile we follow the path of safety. As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable nation. We have made advances enough that a country of our greatness can afford when any other to enter upon the contest for commercial supremacy with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we, too, make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal. For twelve years the platforms of the party have declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the Democracy to drag down the question from its international character, to associate it with every vagary of Populism and socialism, and to drive this country to an alliance with Mexico and China, as an exclusively silver using country, has impelled our people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of Congress has eliminated the danger which its further agitation menaced.

Increased the Currency.

"The provisions of the bill secure to the people a needed increase in the volume of the currency, prevent the future depletion of the gold in the Treasury, and encourage a more extended use of our bonds by the national banks of the country. But, above all, the success attending its passage has demonstrated that our own people and the nations of Europe have faith in the permanence of our institutions and our financial integrity. Our debt is funded at 2 per cent per annum, and millions of our interest charge saved annually. The world has never witnessed so triumphant a financial success as has followed the passage of the currency law, and our 2 per cent bonds, held the world over, already command a substantial premium.

Through the policy of the Republican party and the wisdom of a Republican administration, we have not only made stable and permanent our financial credit, at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the Populistic Democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

"May I, a Western man, add another word? The passage of this bill, which received the vote of every Western Republican in Congress, marked the termination, forever final, of any sort of difference between Republicans of the East and of the West growing out of currency problems. Even if the stern logic of events had not convinced us, our deep and abiding loyalty to the principles of the party, our belief that the judgment of its majority should govern, would lead us to abandon further contention. And the thousands of Republicans in the West who left us four years ago are returning home. The men of the far West are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. The sun that shines on you blesses them also, and the shadow before your door darkens their homes as well. They are naturally expansionists in the Western plains and mountains, and when they see a great political party attacking the integrity of the nation and lending encouragement to insurrectionists who are shooting down our soldiers and resisting the authority of the government of the United States all other questions fade and are forgotten, and they find themselves standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Republican party, keeping step always 'to the music of the union.'

More to Follow.

"There is more to follow this summary of a few of the leading measures passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. Before the expiration of Mr. McKinley's first term we shall have passed a law relieving certain articles from a portion at least of the burdens they now carry because of the war revenue act, and meanwhile we have, out of surplus revenues, already paid and called in for cancellation $48,000,000 of outstanding bonds. The coming winter will see enacted into law legislation which will revivify and upbuild our ocean merchant marine and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now ascertaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

"This is the brief account of our stewardship for four years. During a portion of that period we were involved in a war that for a time paralyzed business and commerce, and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than ours; and for the last year or more we have been employing an army of some 50,000 men in suppressing an insurrection against our authority 8,000 miles away. No industry has felt the strain of these extraordinary expenses, nor have they affected the general sum of our prosperity. More than that, the conditions resulting from the legislation of the last four years have obliterated every issue that was raised during the last campaign. The Democracy, having therefore to find some rallying cry, seeks it in the results of our late war with Spain, and upon that question, as upon all others, we stand ready to meet them in the open.

War with Spain.

"During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain the President of the United States, who knew by personal experience on many a battlefield something of the horrors of war, and who realized the expense and suffering which war entailed, stood firmly upon the ground that a peaceful solution could be found. And yet when that awful occurrence took place in the harbor of Havana, and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, and a conflict seemed inevitable, he faced popular clamor and heated counsels, and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be remedied and redressed without an appeal to the arbitrament of war.

"The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people forbade a peaceful solution. Then the President, seconded by a Republican Congress, before a gun was fired, declared to the world the lofty and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation. No man now, or in the centuries to come, when history, which alone 'triumphs over time,' recounts the marvelous story of the war which changed the map of the world, shall ever truthfully say that this republic was animated by any but the noblest purposes. Recorded time tells of no such war, for it was fought with bloody sacrifice by a great and free republic for the freedom of another race, while its own liberties were unassailed.

"This is not the time or the occasion to dwell upon the incidents of the war, crowded with successive victories and illumined with countless examples of individual bravery and gallant conduct. Its living heroes are honored by a generous country; its dead have ennobled the race, and will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people. Throughout all its anxious days the President, commander-in-chief of our armies and our navies, planned and directed with unerring hand. His wise diplomacy saved us from threatened international complications. From the commencement of hostilities until their close the conduct of the war was unassailable, and the paltry criticisms of two years ago are already buried in the limbo of oblivion.

Treaty of Paris.

"In August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by the sessions of the Peace Commissioners of the United States and Spain in Paris, commencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country concerning these negotiations was intense. Until our soldiers and sailors had landed at Manila we had known little of the conditions of the people of the Philippines. We soon ascertained that the cruelties and oppressions existing in Cuba were mild compared with the treatment to which eight millions of people in those islands were subjected. We realized that if we relinquished the archipelago to Spain we consigned its inhabitants again to a condition worse than slavery, worse than barbarism. We had put our hands to the plow and every instinct of honor and humanity forbade us to turn back. A universal demand arose from all over the country that we should retain our hold upon these islands, afford their people the protection of our laws, lift them out of their unfortunate condition, and fit them, if possible, for self-government. Any agreement by our commissioners to give back the Philippines to Spain, reserving for ourselves an island or a coaling station, would have aroused a universal national indignation, and would never have been ratified by the representatives of the people.

"No man saw this so clearly as did the President. In his advices to the commissioners he told them it was imperative that we should be governed only by motives that should exalt the nation; that territorial expansion was our least concern, but that, whatever else was done, the people of the Philippines must be liberated from Spanish domination, and he reached this view solely through considerations of duty and humanity. The American commissioners, men of differing political faiths, reached a unanimous conclusion. The treaty of Paris was ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and the territory we acquired under it became lawful and legal possessions of the United States. The responsibility for the war rested upon us all; the responsibility for the treaty rests chiefly upon the Republican party, and that party avows the wisdom of the treaty and declares it to be the policy of the party to adhere to its terms and to accept the responsibilities it imposed.

Reasons for Dominion.

"We assumed dominion of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

"We took to ourselves the little Island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the States and to that great interoceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgov

ms of money to ame-
condition and to enable
and garner their crops.
them, we shall give you a
le form of free government,
manage your home affairs,
devise proper and efficient
nue and taxation, your
ll be raised as follows: You
your imports 15 per cent of
ff rate governing importa-
nited States, which means
of about 7 per cent. All
of life and building materi-
ures you need shall be free.
March, 1902, all these duties
ny event, and shall cease
that time you can arrange
evenues of the island.
endations of the President
atisfactorily complied with;
he island are content, the
American people approve,
ided precedents that might
come to deal with the prob-
await us in the establish-
anent relations towards the
hilippine Islands.
en much discussion during
ths in respect to the extent
this country to deal with
our other possessions, and
quently contended by the
as soon as we became the
these islands the constitu-
d States at once extended
the oratorical but misplead-
e constitution follows the
ment is specious, but it will
ration. The same question
803, at the time of the
ase, and the doctrine then
Congress that we could ac-
by purchase, that Congress
stablish there such govern-
, and that the constitution
wn force extend over such
doctrine was never ques-
nihoun's time it was sought
he effort to extend human
Territories.

d by Supreme Court.

Court of the United States
ce determined the question,
n concerning it now by our
because anybody believes
have enacted for the gov-
the island are unjust,
to embarrass the
in dealing effectively
ossessions. The flag went
s, the constitution did not.
Cuba, and was carried into
there yet. But our consti-
not there, but we are busy
a to prepare a constitution
en any portion of our ter-
sovereign State, then is our
corner-stone. In the terri-
d States not included with-
ries Congress alone deter-
to which the provisions of
extend.
ances associated with our
a are new and unparalleled
f conquests. The cruelties
ts people induced the war,
enced hostile proceedings,
at the world might know
ere clean, and that we were
just for territory, we sol-
any disposition or inten-
sovereignty, jurisdiction, or
sland except for its pacifica-
our determination, when
lished, to leave the govern-
of the island to its people.
ation we still rigorously ad-
took possession at the close
und the conditions existing
eplorable. Under the con-
e management of Generals
d vast improvements have
d we have given the people
overnment they have ever
nd its noisome beds of pestil-
stamped out yellow fever
na as healthy a city as ex-
ude. We took its starving
who have survived the war
overty-stricken people and
them. We organized a pub-
n, and have everywhere es-
d order. This had first to be
lowed a compliance of the
ty which gave the Spanish
April 11 to determine
they would register as citi-
their allegiance to Spain.
ful census of the island was
me the fixing of the qualifi-
ght of suffrage, which were
The island was divided into
d the registration was pro-
on yesterday, the 18th of
elections were held all
nd as the first and prelimi-
rd the establishment of a
ment and the adoption of a

Americans Blush.

onnection it is fitting to say
ions and frauds committed
rdinate officials have made
blush with shame, and until
guilty men is arrested and
entenced that shame will
ent. It is no more to be
arty than would a theft by
yé be charged against the
merchant who employed
e that shields and protects
forfeits public confidence,
that exposes and punishes
blican party has been rare-
misplaced confidence in its
instance the appointments
the greatest care, many of
assified service. Whenever
discovered the guilty have
insparingly and with the
y. So has it been with these
ce officials, so has it been
vast aggregate of business
e government the dishonest
his detection certain. The
n is that the thefts were
of an island towards whom
fiduciary relation and whose
sk. That this government
loss is not enough, and per-
as not been in vain if it shall
us to even greater care
these people, for whom we
our blood and treasure and
some day to welcome on
friendship as citizens of a

ng with Cuba in a spirit not
but of generosity and of ab-
ess, and whenever the in-
t island evince and declare
ake over its government and
y they shall receive it; and
all continue to administer its
le salutary and satisfactory
ens in Cuba and creditable
ration at Washington under
government is conducted.
een no war with Spain this
d by principle and instinct
peaceful ways, would have
evelopment of our national
haracter within its existing
in the future, as through-
just ending, with that path
. We are not a warlike or
ople.

r Land Unknown.

ver coveted the possessions
palities, and land lust is un-
us. We would fight to the
t that which is rightfully
a wrong sought to be per-
s, and to guard this hemi-
attempt by foreign powers
and their rule over its soil.
r creed, and we have looked
ope and with confidence to
the United States, lying be-
oceans, should lead among
he earth, not by right of the
use the character and high
r people, and the marvelous
r country, would enable us
ivalry of commerce to domi-
the markets of the world.
had for more than a hun-
ourselves aloof from for-
ns, and sought to make our-
om within, with no thought
uest.
f nations, however, like the
hild from mortal vision, and,
an, may a nation choose its
hen this war ended, and we
y in all its completeness, we
of people living upon un-
delivered into our hands.
them would be confession
oppression by Spain of a
f Cubans demanded our
nce, greater barbarity and
ns of Filipinos, less able to
es, was a subject of no con-
ivilized nation in the world.
ion, could have turned these
Spain. Our commissioners,
ed upon our retention of the

ed on fifth page.

BIG CONVENTION OPENS FOR WORK.

Chairman Hanna Starts Proceedings in Assemblage at Philadelphia.

ALL CHEER FOR M'KINLEY.

Session Notable for Prominent Men and Enthusiasm Over National Policy.

STRONG SPEECH OF WOLCOTT

(Continued from fourth page.)

Philippines, voiced the sentiments and wishes of the American people; and this nation has assumed, with open eyes and with full realization of the difficulties which may be encountered, the grave responsibilities imposed upon us by the treaty of Paris.

"We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as barren as the Libyan Desert we would have taken them just the same.

"We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for a moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

Actual Owners of Philippines.

"We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed and indubitable title. We are there as the necessary and logical outcome of our victory over Spain. There are upward of a thousand islands sprinkled upon that Southern sea, peopled by more than eighty tribes of differing race and language, and having absolutely nothing in common with each other. Most of these tribes welcome our coming and are grateful for our protection. The Tagal tribe, hostile not only to us but to most of the native tribes, is in insurrection against our authority. It has neither a government nor the capacity to conduct one, and is waging a predatory guerrilla warfare which would be turned against the other native tribes if we let them alone. What would the Democracy have us do? Give them up to rapine and bloodshed, and leave the islands as flotsam and jetsam on the face of the waters? There are parallels in our own history. We purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, when it had 4,000 white settlers, for $5,000,000, and other valuable considerations. The Seminoles, natives of the soil, brave, resolute, having far greater intelligence and character than the Tagals, disputed our possession. We sent Andrew Jackson down to fight them, and it took us twenty-one years to subdue them and send what was left of them west of the Mississippi. If the 'anti-everythings' had lived then, they would, I suppose, have urged us to turn over Florida to Osceola, the Aguinaldo of the Seminoles! Would you, after the war with Mexico and the Gadsden purchase, have given the great area south and west of the Arkansas to the Indians? Not so did our fathers condense their duty, and as they built, so shall we their sons.

"The insurrection against our legitimate authority which for the time impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Filipinos involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure. The difficulties we encounter in the Island of Luzon are many, but the chief inspiration and encouragement of the illegal insurrection come from the Democratic headquarters in the United States. Partisanship has proved stronger than patriotism, even while our soldiers are being murdered by marauding bandits, and if it were not for the hope held out to Aguinaldo by American sympathizers the insurrection in the Philippines would long ago have ended.

Obstacles Are Many.

"The obstacles to the establishment of a civil government in the islands are many, but we shall overcome them. Mistakes will undoubtedly be made, but we shall remedy them. We shall in time extend over that archipelago the ægis of our protection and of free government, and we shall gradually and surely lift these alien and savage races into the light of civilization and Christianity. Meanwhile American enterprise and ingenuity and push may be depended upon to develop the resources of the islands and make them an added source of wealth to our country. The wise statesmanship of the President and our able Secretary of State has already brought from the countries of Europe a recognition of our right to share in the vast commercial advantages which will follow the opening of the Chinese empire to foreign trade; the Nicaraguan Canal will be constructed soon; Hawaii, with its valuable harbor, is ours; we possess the best of the Samoan Islands, with its magnificent roadway; the Philippines are almost at the door of China, and if counsels of fear do not prevail this generation will see the American nation girdling half the globe with its flag, extending its foreign commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and taking its place among the great world nations, a power for good, for peace, and for righteousness.

"Never since '64, when the voters of the country were called upon to determine whether the efforts of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the union should be continued or whether they should be abandoned and other measures attempted, have questions so vital been presented to the American people for settlement. Their decision must determine the maintenance or the degradation of both our national credit and our national honor. A Democratic President could paralyze the operation of the new currency law as effectively as if it were wiped from our statute books. A Democratic victory would infuse new life into the Tagal insurrection, cost us the lives of thousands of our gallant army in the Philippines, impair or destroy our prestige, if not our power, in the islands, make us a byword among the other great nations of the world, and obliterate our influence in the settlement of the vital questions certain to arise when China shall be opened to foreign commerce.

"There is little room for fear. The farmer and the artisan in their day of prosperity will remember the impoverishment and blight of Democracy and the Chicago platform has no allurements for them.

National Honor Secure.

"Our national honor is equally secure. The American people are neither pessimists nor pessimists, and they will not sigalize the dawn of the new century by the surrender of either convictions or territory. Every soldier back from the islands, and they are in almost every hamlet in the land, forms an advocate of their retention. Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever supplant the dawn.

"Whatever may be in store for us in the new and unbeaten track upon which we are entering, we shall not be found 'with the oil lamp and the ungirt loin.' Our way is new, but it is not dark. In the readjustment of world conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution but not with fear. We seek only to lift up men to better things, to bless and not to destroy. The fathers of the republic accepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek is to build still more firmly, always upon foundations of probity and of virtue, the glorious edifice of the republic.

"We stand at the dawn of the new century. Before it shall have reached its meridian the youngest here will have passed beyond this life or beyond the sphere of useful action. New recruits will step into the ranks as we fall out. This year thousands of young men will for the first time exercise the right of citizenship and cast their ballots at the national election. The safety of this republic must ever rest in the courage of young hearts and the vigor of a noble manhood. Youth is buoyant and hopeful. No snarling criticism, or gospel of a little America, or prophecy of despair will find response from hearts that beat full and strong with courage and with faith, and whose creed it is that

"God's in his heaven.
All's right with the world.

"Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the Republican party, which for forty years has been identified with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile, and as vigorous as today. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation and to their children and to their children's children, shall be a record clean and untarnished, an unquenchable faith in free institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country."

Wolcott Is Well Received.

Senator Wolcott has a clear, resonant voice, which penetrated to the furthest recesses of the hall. He speaks, however, with great rapidity, and this, perhaps, somewhat spoiled the effect of his speech. But the thousands before him were in thorough sympathy, and he had no difficulty in striking a responsive chord. When with outstretched arm he predicted the triumphant election of the Republican ticket in November the audience surrendered, and when he first mentioned President McKinley's name he could not proceed for a minute, owing to the demonstration. As he proceeded to rehearse the history of the four years of Republican administration, the prosperity which had blessed it, the victories it had won, the glorious outcome of the Spanish-American war, the campaign of misrepresentation in connection with the Philippines, which its enemies had inaugurated and which it had met, the convention repeatedly broke into applause.

It was a keynote speech, covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books, and its deepest note was the prosperity of this country and the legislation which had made its continuation possible, if the present administration was continued in power.

That was the theme to which the demonstrations of the convention clung. When he said that the old issue of the Democrats was dead, and that they were driven to find new issues in a war which they had been most anxious to precipitate, the convention rose and cheered him, but the outburst was even greater when he declared that the division among the Republicans of the East and West on the financial issue was a thing of the past, and that those who had left the party four years ago in the West were returning on the issue of expansion. The first mention of expansion was also the signal for a demonstration.

Senator Wolcott paced up and down along the front of the platform as he proceeded, and several times he consulted his notes. He is not at his best in a prepared speech, and his admirers were possibly a little disappointed.

To Hunt Down Postal Thieves.

The Indiana delegation led the applause when Senator Wolcott announced that the thieving postoffice officials in Cuba would be hunted down. Probably the greatest demonstration occurred when he said that we would establish law and order in the Philippines and that the last thing to be considered was to give up the islands.

The delegates got on their feet and cheered when he declared that our soldiers were buried in the sands of Luzon and we would never give up the soil that held our dead.

He spoke an hour and ten minutes, and as his brilliant peroration closed there was another enthusiastic demonstration of approval, delegates standing on chairs and waving hats, fans, umbrellas, and handkerchiefs, while at the same time the band added the enlivening strains of a patriotic air.

Announces Convention Officers.

Mr. Wolcott received many hearty handshakes from those about him, and then turned to the business of the convention, announcing the long list of secretaries and officials previously agreed upon. Their names follow:

Temporary secretary—Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota.

Assistant secretaries—John R. Malloy of Ohio; John R. Beam, New Jersey; Lucien Gray, Illinois; Gardner P. Stickney, Wisconsin; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; W. Buchman, Tennessee; Warren Bigler, Indiana; John F. Royce, Kansas; F. S. Gaylord, Connecticut.

Reading clerks—Dennis E. Alward, Michigan; E. L. Lampson, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan.

Clerk at President's desk—Asher C. Kinds, Maine.

Official reporter—M. W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia.

Tally clerks—J. C. Potts, New Jersey; George B. Butlin, Nebraska.

W. S. Taylor Recognized.

There was a momentary lull and then Mr. Walcott, gazing out at the assemblage, said: "Governor Taylor of Kentucky is recognized."

Every eye was turned toward the center of the hall, where a tall, gaunt, black-garbed figure, with the swarthy face of an Indian, stood with a paper in hand, awaiting a pause in the hurrah which his name had evoked.

"Come to the platform, Governor, they want to see you," called out Mr. Wolcott.

The much-discussed man from Kentucky moved up the middle aisle to the platform, receiving a cheer as Senator Wolcott advanced to greet him. There was momentary silence, as the convention waited, apparently expecting a speech echoing some of the recent dramatic incidents in Kentucky.

But, instead of that, in piping voice, Governor Taylor seconded the nominations of the various officials, who had been announced, and this done, left the stage. The nominations were made unanimous.

Adopt Working Rules.

"Mr. Payne of New York," announced the chairman, and again all eyes turned to the center of the hall, where, this time, the silver-topped form of the chairman of the Ways and Means committee was seen. He moved that the rules of the last convention prevail until other rules were adopted, and this prevailed without dissent.

States Name Committeemen.

The call of the roll of States for the admission of members of the various committees then began. It proved a tedious process and the convention was virtually in recess as the names were handed in.

The National committeemen and Committees on Resolutions were named as follows:

National Committee.

Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—W. C. Van Fleet.
Colorado—E. O. Wolcott.
Connecticut—Charles F. Brooker.
Florida—John G. Long.
Georgia—Judson W. Lyons.
Idaho—George L. Shoup.
Illinois—Graeme Stewart.
Indiana—Harry C. New.
Iowa—Ernest E. Hart.
Kansas—David W. Mulvane.
Kentucky—John W. Yerkes.
Louisiana—A. T. Wimberley.
Maine—Joseph H. Manley.
Maryland—T. C. McComas.
Massachusetts—G. V. L. Meyer.
Michigan—William H. Elliott.
Minnesota—Thomas Shevlin.
Mississippi—H. C. Turley.
Missouri—Richard C. Kerens.
Montana—William H. De Witt.
New Hampshire—Charles T. Means.
Nevada—L. P. Flanagan.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.
New York—Frederick S. Gibbs.
North Dakota—Alex McKinzey.
Ohio—George B. Cox.
Oregon—George A. Steel.
Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay.
Rhode Island—B. Frank Brayton.
South Carolina—E. A. Webster.
South Dakota—J. M. Green.
Tennessee—Walter P. Brownlow.
Vermont—James W. Brock.
Virginia—George E. Bowden.
Washington—George H. Baker.
West Virginia—N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin—Henry C. Payne.
Wyoming—Willis Van Devanter.
Arizona—W. M. Griffith.
Indian Territory—William M. Millette.
New Mexico—Solomon Luna.
Oklahoma—William Gaines.

Committee on Resolutions.

Alabama—J. W. Dimmick.
Arkansas—C. W. Rix.
California—Chester A. Rowell.
Colorado—C. C. Cavender.
Connecticut—W. E. Seeley.
Florida—Walter G. Robinson.
Georgia—H. A. Rucker.
Idaho—W. B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Martin B. Madden.
Indiana—Charles W. Fairbanks.
Iowa—George W. French.
Kansas—M. A. Lowe.
Kentucky—W. S. Taylor.
Louisiana—Emile Kuntz.
Maine—Frank C. Payson.
Maryland—T. C. Noyes.
Massachusetts—Walter Clifford.
Michigan—Edward N. Dingley.
Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis.
Mississippi—John R. Lynch
Missouri—D. P. Dyer.
Montana—Thomas H. Carter.
Nebraska—E. Rosewater.
Nevada—C. S. Smith.
New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—Frederick P. Olcott.
New York—Samuel E. Quigg.
North Carolina—J. H. McNamee.
North Dakota—P. J. McCumber.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker.
Oregon—John D. Daly.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—Charles R. Brayton.
South Carolina—E. J. Dickerson.
South Dakota—G. G. Bennett.
Tennessee—Foster V. Brown.
Utah—George Sutherland.
Vermont—L. M. Reed.
Virginia—S. Brown Allen.
Washington—J. M. Ashton.
West Virginia—E. H. Flynn.
Wisconsin—J. B. Treat.
Wyoming—T. W. Murdell.
Arizona—C. H. Akers.
Indian Territory—A. F. Parkinson.
New Mexico—E. A. Cahoen.
Oklahoma—J. R. Tate.

Roosevelt Holds a Levee.

While the lists were being brought to the stage Governor Roosevelt was holding a regular levee in the pit. Delegates swarmed toward him from all directions. Ex-Senator Quay was one of those who greeted him warmly. The New Mexican delegates with broad sombreros climbed over seats in their eagerness to get to him and shake his hand. Chauncey Depew and the other big guns of the New York delegation were ignored.

People leaning over the rails of the pit watched his every movement, and many of the delegates climbed on their chairs and watched the crowd eddy around him.

When order had been restored, after the confusion incident to this scene, Mr. Wolcott announced that the secretary would read the lists of the various committees. These committees, he announced, could meet immediately after the adjournment of today's session of the convention.

The clerk read the list in a voice which did not carry fifty feet from the stage, and the spectators, who usually applaud the names of the popular party leaders as they are called, were denied this pleasure of paying tribute to their favorites. Not a single name was applauded.

Prayer by Dr. Edgar M. Levy.

When the lists had been read Representative Cannon of Illinois was recognized to move an adjournment until tomorrow.

The Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first Republican convention in this city forty-four years ago today, white-haired and feeble, delivered a benediction upon the convention. He said:

Almighty, God, our Heavenly Father, how excellent is thy name in all the earth. The whole world is full of thy glory. Unto thee do we lift up our hearts in humility, love, and praise.

We give thee most hearty thanks for our personal, social, and national blessings. Thou hast cast our lines in pleasant places and given us a goodly heritage. Thou hast not dealt so with any other people. Because of thy favor our land is ever now smiling with fertility and beauty; our cities and towns are filled with the hum of industry, and our country places with the songs of happy reapers. Thou hast given unto us wise rulers, brave defenders on land and sea, and just and equal laws by which every man may sit under his own vine and figtree with none to molest or make him afraid.

We thank thee for the coming together of this august assembly of representative men from all parts of the nation, and for that great convention held in this city so long ago, and which first flung the banner of universal freedom to the breezes of heaven. We praise thee, O Lord God of Hosts, that this country still waves unstained and undimmed, the proud reminder of past achievements and the hope for all time to come.

We thank thee for our honored President, for his wisdom, discretion, manly courage, and unblemished character. And we beseech of thee that his life and health may be precious in thy sight; and, as thou hast in thy goodness given him to us, so, if it please thee, let the years of his administration of our government be prolonged. Bless those associated with him in authority. May they ever be found on the side of justice, loving peace, but never counting life itself too dear to sacrifice for the defense and advancement of the nation's honor and welfare.

Save us, O Righteous Father, from forgetfulness of thee, from all pride and vainglory. Let not the profane, the self-seeking, or the promoters of strife and discontent rule over us, but only such as shall be a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well. Let our currency neither be impaired by inflation nor diminished by hoarding. Let the rich among us use their wealth with discretion and a due reflection to others. Let the poor, by industry and temperance, become rich. Let there never be among us an aristocracy either of color, wealth, or birth, but only of intelligence and goodness. Fill our land with truth and righteousness, with schoolhouses and temples of worship, with God-fearing men and virtuous women. Let the example of our free institutions enlighten and bless the whole earth.

And now, we commend to thee, O God, the deliberations of this convention, and all the issues thereof. Bless the presiding officers with all sufficiency of wisdom and strength, and preserve all the delegates from sickness, accident, and death, and permit them to return to their homes, conscious of having discharged their duty to God and their country. And the glory shall be unto the Father, and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Adjourns Until Noon Today.

The whole convention arose to receive his blessing, and then, at exactly 3 o'clock, the convention adjourned until noon tomorrow.

IN THE CONVENTION HALL.

Appearance of the Vast Auditorium in Which the Republican Hosts Assembled.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The National Export Exposition Building, in which the convention met, is located in West Philadelphia, across the Schuylkill River. It is an imposing structure, with a classic front, Corinthian columns, and a handsome architrave, crowned with a chariot drawn by four horses—an allegorical group representing Commerce driving her steeds through the world. A paling of staffs, with their flags snapping merrily in the breeze, encircles the roof.

The interior of the immense hall, with a seating capacity of 16,000, was a profoundly impressive sight. The spanning arches overhead suggested, at first glance, the hull of a great ship, beneath which the sloping floors, reaching up in all directions from the pit to the walls, made the inclosure for the delegates resemble the trough of a gigantic sea. There were no balconies on the sides, but a long, straight gallery stretched across the extreme rear of the hall, a perfect terrace of color of festooned bunting, flags, and shields. The decorations were profuse and elaborate. The two rows of pillars which upheld the roof were entwined with cedar and gracefully connected with bunting, caught up at every pillar with the State shields.

Portrait of McKinley.

The south end of the hall was obliterated with flags and bunting, through the maze of which a large crayon portrait of the President looked out from an American ensign. It was the most striking feature of the decorations. The scheme of decorating the hall naturally carried the eye to the likeness of the party's chieftain.

On the raised platform immediately below this portrait were the seats for the National committee and guests of the convention. The front of the platform was massed with palms and greens and at either end were two immense vases filled with spreading bunches of American beauty roses. On the chairman's desk was a small bunch of flowers.

Down five steps in a rail-inclosed platform, which ran back until it flanked the main platform, were the seats for 500 working newspaper men, and down five more steps was the pit for the delegates, their seats running back, rank on rank, the State standards marking the location of the delegations.

Seats for Alternates.

Back of the delegates' seats were those for the alternates, the whole pit being sunk five feet below the main floor and surmounted by a green railing. From the edges of the pit stretched away endlessly the thousands of chairs for the public across the entire length of the hall. In the north gallery was a band of 100 musicians.

In the decorations studded between the outer rank of pillars were pictures of the Presidents of the United States and many of the heroes of the Republican party. The portrait of Jackson, Democracy's patron saint, occupied a prominent position.

In the pit Alabama was at the front on the east and Texas on the west, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, and New Hampshire were located between. The three big delegations, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, sat in that order immediately behind New Hampshire. Illinois and Missouri were prominent in the right center. Nevada, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and South Carolina were in the extreme rear. Across the immense sea of seats from the platform the baton of the bandmaster looked no larger than a slate pencil.

STATE VIEWS OF NEW SITUATION.

Various Constructions Put on New York's Declaration for Woodruff.

WEST SEEMS CONFUSED.

Dolliver Boomers and Long Boomers Alike Claim It Helps Them.

RACE IS NARROWING DOWN

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Since the action taken by New York became known developments indicate that the Illinois delegation will not be affected by reason of the changed conditions. It is learned that none of the delegates wants Roosevelt, and, so far as can be ascertained, not one of them expected to vote for him had his name gone before the convention.

The information given out is to the effect that the delegation has been and will continue to be divided between Long and Dolliver for the Vice Presidential nomination. Graeme Stewart is authority for the statement made late tonight that the Illinois delegation will not be solid for any candidate on the first ballot, at least, but could not pretend to say how many ballots they are likely to remain apart should more than one roll-call be necessary. Mr. Stewart would not undertake, however, to make an estimate of the strength either Long or Dolliver has in the vote from that State. It is understood, though, that besides himself three, and possibly five of the other delegates, will give their votes to Secretary Long.

Stewart "Tips" Secretary Long.

Asked whether, with Woodruff as the New York candidate, Dolliver's nomination would not be practically assured, Mr. Stewart replied:

"No, I cannot agree to that proposition at all."

"Well, who do you think it is likely to be?"

"In my opinion it will be Long. That is the tip anyway that I am ready to stand by, but we can tell better when the vote is taken."

Rest of Delegation Divided.

John M. Smyth declined to be interviewed on the action taken by the New York delegation in deciding to desert Roosevelt and take up Woodruff, but said that in his opinion Dolliver would be the strongest man in the field after Roosevelt is out, and he believed that Roosevelt's retirement virtually meant Dolliver's nomination. Other members of the Illinois delegation, except Lorimer and Magerstadt, who were away in the suburbs attending the Marching club function, had retired.

Lorimer, however, is one of Dolliver's strongest supporters, and has been working for him ever since he landed in Philadelphia. Magerstadt will vote with Lorimer for the Iowa man. He also counts on the Fourth and Fifth District delegates to stand with him.

Governor Shaw Is Surprised.

"Well, well, well," said Governor Shaw of Iowa, when told of the action of the New York delegation.

The Governor thought for a long time, and finally said: "I don't know what to think of that. It is the most surprising news I have heard since I came here. Is it really a fact? It doesn't seem possible. It means that Mr. Woodruff is a formidable candidate. Whether it injures Dolliver's chances or not I cannot say."

Then the Governor hesitated a long time, and at last said: "But he won't be nominated. I do not think the convention will choose him. I still am of the opinion that Dolliver will be nominated."

Young Alarmed for Dolliver.

"That is the action of Hanna," said Lafayette Young, who will make the speech placing Dolliver before the convention.

"That certainly is the action of Mark Hanna. It means that the administration wants Woodruff. Yes, yes, I know what has been said by Mr. Hanna in regard to Mr. Wodruff, but that does not make any difference. Things change, you know. And things have changed, haven't they?

"It is one of the biggest political surprises I ever have heard. It will injure Mr. Dolliver's chances."

The Nebraska delegation held an informal meeting tonight, at which it was decided that William Gurley should second the nomination of Congressman Dolliver.

"We did not vote on the question," said Dr. W. H. Hanchett of the Nebraska delegation, "but a vote was not necessary. We are Dolliver delegates from first to last. We are taking Governor Roosevelt at his word and we will not vote for him unless there is a great change in conditions tomorrow."

The other members of the Nebraska delegation felt the same way. They said they were for Dolliver and that they had not considered anybody else since coming to Philadelphia.

Congressman Dolliver conferred with the members of the Nebraska delegation for more than an hour. At the end he said: "I am in the same position that I have been since my name was mentioned. I am in the hands of my friends—and I believe they are my friends. If I am nominated I will accept, although I hardly feel able to leave my present work to act as the Vice President. Whether my chances of election are good or not I cannot say."

Iowans Simply Waiting.

The Iowa delegation met, but that was all. It did nothing. It made no plans. The delegates are bewildered. They do not know what to do for Dolliver, although there is no doubt but that the Iowa Congressman is the man they want nominated. They came here without a boom, and they do not know what to do when they have one on their hands.

The Nebraska delegates conferred with the Iowa delegates, and mapped out work for tomorrow.

"Our position is this," said Dr. Hanchett. "We are Iowa's neighbors. We know Dolliver, and we believe he can carry Nebraska against Bryan or any other man the Democracy can name."

Senator Allison tonight made the statement that Dolliver was the logical nominee of the convention and predicted his nomination. He said Roosevelt was out of it, and as between Dolliver and Long, Dolliver would win.

Wisconsin for Roosevelt.

The Wisconsin delegation listened this morning to a Roosevelt resolution read by Judge Bancroft of Richland Center, and it might have adopted it if National Committeeman Henry C. Payne had not been in the room. Most of the members favored declaring for New York's Governor, but Mr. Payne interfered, and the resolution was simply laid to one side.

All the Wisconsin members are enthusiastic Roosevelt men. On the special train conveying the delegation to Philadelphia the delegation talked over the situation, and the statements of the delegates showed that all of them favored the candidacy of Roosevelt. There was some hesitation about acting until the delegation arrived here and found the strong Roosevelt sentiment.

Mr. Payne and J. M. Treat, the chairman of the Wisconsin State committee, had breakfast with Governor Roosevelt this morning. Mr. Treat is a retired merchant of Monroe, and is Vice President of a bank. He has a son, Captain C. G. Treat, in the Seventh United States Artillery. Captain Treat and Governor Roosevelt met accidentally in Cuba, one night, and slept under the same tent. The regular army officer was attracted by the strong personality of the volunteer, and when he came back from the war Roosevelt was the one big man of the United States forces in his opinion. Chairman Treat became imbued with the same enthusiasm, and he came here a strong Roosevelt man.

Governor Tells Same Story.

He asked the Governor plainly this morning whether or not he would accept the nomination.

"I could not afford to decline and everybody knows that," replied the Governor. "But I am decidedly opposed to my nomination."

"I told Governor Roosevelt our delegation thought so much of him that it would respect his wishes in regard to the vote in the convention, and if he persisted in his stand it was doubtful if the Wisconsin delegation would overlook his request that we cast our vote for somebody else," said Mr. Treat last night.

"I was as frank with him as I ever was with any man in my life, and the Governor was frank with us. He said he recognized the feeling of many delegates that he should be nominated, but that it would be a disappointment if he were selected.

"I believe that the members of the Wisconsin delegation will respect the Governor's wishes," added Mr. Treat. "We think so much of him that we will do as he requests if we possibly can."

Treat Suggests Wolcott.

Chairman Treat made a long speech, in which he rehearsed the good points of Senator Wolcott's speech.

"I do not know how the rest of you feel," he said, "but I think that Senator Wolcott would make as good a Vice President as any man in the party."

Mr. Treat repeated his opposition to the nomination of Governor Roosevelt unless the Governor wished his name presented to the convention, and the other delegates were of the same opinion.

After an hour's deliberation the delegation adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

"We have not considered carefully, as a delegation, our second choice," said Mr. Treat. "Many of the members favor Dolliver. I think Mr. Dolliver would make a strong candidate."

ON THE STREETS AND IN THE LOBBIES.

MAN WHO LOOKS LIKE ROOSEVELT.

An enthused New York lawyer whose general appearance is similar to Roosevelt's, but who resembles the Governor little in detail, took liberties with the credulity of a large audience of countrymen in the headquarters of the New York delegation. Somebody in the joke passed the word around that Governor Roosevelt was to speak, and the headquarters was crowded by a fighting mob.

"Gentlemen," said the chairman of the meeting, after several speakers had been heard, "I certainly need not introduce to you the next speaker of this meeting. He is a man too well known in this meeting to need an introduction."

The man who looked something like Roosevelt mounted the temporary platform and the crowd yelled like a lot of Indians. The New York man made guarded references to the political situation, so that those who had never seen Roosevelt thought without a doubt that the Governor was the speaker, until, as a finish, the speaker said:

"And, fellow-workers, I have only to add that if there is one intelligent man in this audience who can give one sensible reason why I should be nominated for the Vice Presidency I will accept gladly."

WOODRUFF IN A SIDE SEAT.

Timothy Woodruff did not occupy a seat among the distinguished Republicans at today's session of the convention. He could not be found within the space reserved for the statesmen of national prominence by his friends, who, reaching the hall, naturally looked for him there. Mr. Woodruff sat away up on the side gallery, at the right of the speakers' stand, with a number of men who have heretofore figured more or less conspicuously in the political affairs of the party.

Inquiry elicited a statement from Mr. Woodruff that he preferred not to lose his identity in the array of Senators, National committeemen, and big State leaders who held seats on the elevated platform at the rear of the chairman, secretaries, and reading clerks.

Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, sat near Mr. Woodruff, and in their immediate vicinity were a number of party workers at present residing at Washington.

FEELINGS OF GROSVENOR RUFFLED.

For a few minutes this afternoon Congressman Charles S. Grosvenor of Ohio was the most disgusted man in Philadelphia. His disgust changed a little later to anger, and he went forth in a war spirit to make trouble. Mr. Grosvenor's condition of mind was due to an item concerning him that appeared in an evening paper. In substance, it was to the effect that "in 1872 he was a liberal Republican, and stood for Greeley and B. Gratz Brown at the Cincinnati convention. But he has since repented of that political sin."

When the Congressman read this he exclaimed: "What an infernal outrage that is!"

General Grosvenor explained that another man, but of his name, was the Grosvenor who took part in that convention, and was for Greeley. He started out to have the item corrected.

PLENTY OF GAVELS OFFERED.

Chairman Wolcott had the choice of more than a dozen gavels when he started in to preside over the convention. There were mallets of all sizes, shapes, and kinds. Each one of course contained many pieces of historic wood. In the collection was one made and sent here by George S. Knapp of Evanston, Ill., who claims the distinction of having furnished a gavel to every Republican national convention since the one that first nominated Abraham Lincoln.

The main piece of this gavel is of wood that formerly played some part in the running gears of a carriage on which the Liberty Bell was removed to the Pennsylvania Building at the Columbian Exposition. The other historical pieces include a small bit taken from the platform plank on which President McKinley stood when he took the oath of office on March 4, 1897. Another bit is of black walnut chipped from a rail said to have been split by Abraham Lincoln.

Then there is a piece of the old Charter Oak, a piece of the fence in front of McKinley's Canton home, and pieces from the tables that were used by the chairmen of the conventions held at Chicago that nominated Grant, Garfield, and Blaine.

PLACE FOR BRYAN MAN.

Though not generally known, one of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican National convention is a Bryan Democrat of the West. His name is Thomas Deaver, and when asked where he comes from he always replies "Milwaukee." Just why Mr. Deaver holds this position is a question that has not, as yet, been explained. Supposedly, however, he is an intimate friend of Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell, who also hails from the Wisconsin city. It is understood that he sought the office for the purpose of obtaining some experience.

His ambition is to be the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic National convention. He could not get this experience at the Kansas City affair for the reason, according to rumor, that Colonel John I. Martin, who will be in charge there, would not appoint him.

Mr. Deaver was a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of that convention, although it is understood he informed the National committee that a certain sum of money, beyond the amount the committee thought necessary, would have to be provided in the event he secured the place.

TEDDY'S TEETH SELL WELL.

One of the funniest developments of the convention was the action of the fakers outside the building. They were loaded with puzzles built on the idea of the "pigs in clover" game, called "Teddy's New Teeth." A grimacing countenance of the Rough Rider is stamped in tin and the game is to put five little white marbles in the cavities of "Teddy's" mouth. The game sold like roses for a commencement.

WELCOME EVEN TO THE MINT.

"This is certainly the best convention city in the United States," said State Senator Hall of Illinois. "Why, Chicago isn't one, two, three with Philadelphia. I was walking down Chestnut street a little while ago and noticed a sign: 'United States Mint. Welcome.'"

ALTGELD RAPS THE MACHINE.

Says Leaders Use Ortseifen as a Dupe to Keep Harrison in Control.

IS DONE WITH POLITICS.

Burke Calls Ex-Governor a "Dead One," and Declares City Treasurer Will Win.

HARD FIGHTS AT PRIMARIES.

Former Governor John P. Altgeld drew his tomahawk yesterday and went after Robert E. Burke, Mayor Harrison, and the Cook County Democratic machine, accusing the leaders of playing "rat-hole politics" and of using Adam Ortseifen as a candidate for the Governorship merely to advance selfish ends. Robert E. Burke promptly struck back at Mr. Altgeld, calling him the "sore man" and a "dead one," pointing out that if he breaks into any Democratic convention this year it will be by way of a seat in the galleries.

Mr. Ortseifen urged that Altgeld's claims were unfounded, and the local big chiefs held a powwow and, after looking over the maps, asserted that their candidate would win the nomination at

WINS IN THE FOURTEENTH

CHICAGO MAKES THE ONLY RUN IN A REMARKABLE GAME.

Pittsburg and Loftus' Men Struggle Desperately Through Nine Innings with No Scores and Then Play Five Extras Before a Single Tally Is Forced Across the Plate—Griffith and Waddell Engage in a Great Pitchers' Battle.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	30	16	.652	Boston	20	24	.455
Philadelphia	30	17	.638	Cincinnati	20	26	.435
Chicago	29	24	.489	New York	19	25	.432
Pittsburg	24	27	.471	St. Louis	20	27	.427

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 0 (14 innings).
New York, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.

Games Today.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

ONE RUN IN FOURTEEN INNINGS.

Chicago Beats Pittsburg in Most Remarkable Game.

For fourteen innings the ball teams of Chicago and Pittsburg struggled for supremacy yesterday, and, after two were out in the fourteenth, Clarke Griffith cracked out a lucky hit and sent Clingman sprinting around the bases and up to the plate to register the lone run which gave Chicago the most remarkable victory in the history of the National league.

The end came suddenly and unexpectedly in a manner which brought the crowd screaming to its feet in the moment when it had settled back disappointed over victory long delayed. Inning after inning the duel between Griffith and Waddell had progressed and neither team could score a run. Behind these two great pitchers—exponents and demonstrators of entirely different styles—the teams had struggled fiercely, playing with a dash and determination seldom seen.

Many times a hit would have turned the tide, and as the game progressed into extra innings the crowd began to get hysterical. Through the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth innings Loftus' men were always just at the point of making the run needed to bring victory, yet each time the crowd settled back disappointed to cheer while Griffith held the Pirates helpless. Once, in the tenth, a Chicagoan reached the plate, but the run did not count, for Hurst had seen Griffith's interference with Ely as the Pirate was trying to field a hit, and called him out.

The same stand after the Pirates had been blanked it seemed, though darkness would settle the conflict. Two of Loftus' men succumbed to Waddell's strange, wild curves, and even when Clingman, waiting patiently, drew a base on balls the run seemed far away. Griffith came to bat, and as he came the Pirate outfielders swung around, shifting towards the right field, expecting a hit in that direction.

The shift was fatal. Waddell poised and pitched a fast curve ball inside the plate. Clingman was dashing away from first and had almost reached second when Griffith swung. The ball floated out to left, while Ely, Williams, and O'Brien streamed towards the spot where the pitcher was dropping. Meantime Clingman was tearing around towards the plate, covering a frightened jack rabbit. The ball dropped just inside the foul line, struck a lump, and bounded crooked, and before any Pirate could reach it Clingman had crossed the plate and the crowd was screaming and dancing over the spectacular finish, and Chicago had won by a score of 1 to 0.

The game was fiercely played and punctuated in many places by wonderful stops and spectacular throws. Once Donlin came tearing forward, slid across the grass, and scooped a line hit off the tip of a dandelion, and once Clingman raced over second base, stuck out one hand, and dragged in a base hit, but it was McCormick who was the star.

Such fielding as McCormick did is seldom seen. Three times by almost impossible stops he headed off base hits, and each time followed up his stop by a grand throw, which shut off the runner at first, and twelve bad chances hits escaped, Chicago would have been beaten.

The fielding of Pittsburg was not so sensational, for Wagner had another kind of ball. While Griffith was floating slow, teasing benders, alternated with queer curves and speed, and holding Pittsburg helpless to hit, Waddell was using terrific speed and a curve which broke around the bewildered batters in queer angles. Twelve of Loftus' men struck out in vain efforts to hit that wild arc, and seven times Griffith struck out the opposing batter. It was a pitchers' duel, a contest of wits and cunning and of great mechanical ability, and the wily Griffith eventually won.

The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE
Green, rf	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	6	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Merkle, cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dexter, lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	5	0	2	2	20	0	0	0	0	1	0
McCor'ck, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchison, p	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Clingman, ss	3	1	1	1	0	6	1	1	1	0	0
Griffith, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	1	4	4	29	18	1	1	3	1	1

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE
O'Brien, lf	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Beaumont, cf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Williams, 3b	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
Wagner, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ely, lb	5	0	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ritchey, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Eby, ss	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippi, c	5	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waddell, p	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	46	0	1	1	40	10	2	0	0	0	6

*Struck out for Hutchison in the fourteenth.

Chicago ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Pittsburg ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Off Waddell, 4 in 14 innings; off Griffith, 1 in 9 innings. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Merkle, Ganzel, Dexter, Ritchey, Eby, Phillippi, Waddell. Stolen bases—Green, Childs, Merkle, Ganzel, Clingman, Griffith, Beaumont, Williams, Wagner, Ely, Ritchey, Eby. Double plays—Ritchey, Eby, and Ely; Eby, Ritchey, and Ely. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Griffith, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Griffith, 7. Wild pitch—Griffith. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpires—Hurst and Emslie. Time of game—2:50.

Notes of the Game.

Killen probably will pitch for Chicago today against Chesbro. The game will be the final one of the series.

Nichols was cheered repeatedly and caught a clever game. It was his first appearance since his arm was broke and he threw as though the arm was much stronger.

Beaumont tried to bluff Hurst in the seventh. McCormick sent a fine hit to center, and Beaumont scooped the ball on the ground as it hit the grass. He made a claim of having caught the sphere, but Hurst refused to allow it.

Ryan was out of the game because of a twisted back and McCarthy played left in magnificent style. He grabbed several difficult fly balls out of the sun and made a fine throw to the plate. McCarthy was the only Orphan who could hit Waddell, and his nervy sacrifice in the twelfth was one of the prettiest bits of strategy of the year.

Chicago played fast and clever ball on the bases, although McCarthy made a break in the seventh which cost a glorious chance to make runs. McCarthy and Ganzel had singled in succession and were planning a double steal. McCarthy, however, was overanxious, and Waddell, turning suddenly, caught him half way up to third and ran him to death. After that McCarthy drew a base, but no runs came.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—Philadelphia was unable to hit Mercer to any advantage. On the other hand Platt gave his bases on balls in the innings in which New York did its hitting. The score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Phila.	R	H	P	A	E
Smith, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Van Hal'n, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Slagle, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	5	0	Delsh'ty, 1b	0	2	10	1	0
Flick, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Fifield, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	McFar'd, c	0	0	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	2	3	3	5	2	Douglass, c	0	2	2	1	0
Hickman, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Fisher, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c	2	2	3	1	0	Platt, p	0	0	1	1	0
Mercer, p	0	1	0	2	0	Dolan, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
						Cross, ss	0	1	2	2	1
						Platt, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Conn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	8	10	27	15	3	Totals	1	6	27	15	1

New York	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Stolen base—Van Haltren, Davis, Doyle, Gleason (2), Hickman. Double play—Selbach-Warner. Left on base—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 13. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Platt, 4; off Conn, 3. Hit by pitcher—Cross. Struck out—By Platt, 1; by Conn, 1; by Mercer, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 1; McFarland, 1; Douglass, 1. Balk—Platt. Time—2:20. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 4,606.

Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Brooklyn outplayed Boston today at all points and won easily, making it four straight. Williams was wild, especially in the first. Stahl's left field work was the feature. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	1	1	0	Jones, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	4	1	Keister, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	2	2	1	0	Jennings, 1b	1	3	10	2	0
Stahl, lf	0	1	1	1	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	1	1	4	1	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	3	1
Freeman, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Cross, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Daly, p	1	1	0	1	0
Clements, c	0	0	3	4	0	McGuire, c	0	1	4	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	2	0	Kitson, p	1	0	2	1	0
*Duffy	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	9	27	18	3	Totals	10	11	27	14	3

*Batted for Willis in ninth.

Boston ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ..0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 8—10

Two-base hits—Jennings, 2. Three-base hit—Jones. Home runs—Daly, Long, Jennings. Stolen bases—Keister, Jones, Cross. Double play—Dahlen, Daly, Jennings. First base on balls—Off Willis, 6; off Kitson, 2. Hit by ball—McGuire. Jennings. Struck out—By Willis, 1. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—2:35. Umpire—O'Day.

Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19.—Cincinnati made it four straight today. St. Louis is now in last place. She played listless ball today on the bases. The visitors bunched hits. Attendance, 700. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Tarrett, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Corc'ran, ss	1	0	3	4	0
Sudhoff, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Keister, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Crawford, lf	1	3	4	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	McBride, rf	2	3	3	0	0
Donovan, pr	0	0	0	0	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Steinf'dt, 2b	2	1	1	3	0
Dillard, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Pettz, c	1	1	7	1	0
Robinson, c	0	0	7	0	0	Hahn, p	0	0	1	1	0
Weyhing, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Buelow	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals	3	7	27	11	1	Totals	7	13	27	11	2

*Buelow batted for Weyhing in the ninth.

St. Louis ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cincinnati ..0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 *—7

Sacrifice hits—Irwin (2), Corcoran. Double play—Quinn-Keister-McGann. Passed ball—Robinson. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Three-base hit—Crawford. Base on balls—Off Weyhing, 1. Wild pitch—Weyhing. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1; by Hahn, 1. Time—2:05. Umpire—Terry.

WHITE STOCKINGS' FINE RALLY.

Beat Milwaukee After Being Apparently Hopelessly Defeated.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	29	20	.592	Cleveland	26	27	.491
Chicago	31	21	.596	Kansas City	26	28	.481
Milwaukee	28	23	.549	Buffalo	19	31	.380
Minneapolis	28	25	.528	Detroit	15	33	.313

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Buffalo, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 13; Minneapolis, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3.

Games Today.

Milwaukee at Chicago.
Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Kansas City at Minneapolis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Comiskey's men pounded out a victory over Milwaukee yesterday afternoon in a hair-raising finish after the game seemed lost to the local team. For five innings the White Stockings had been swinging helplessly at the harmless looking pitching of Reidy and had not been able to connect with the sphere. Fisher, usually a puzzle, was being hit hard, and the Brewers had amassed three runs to Chicago's monotonous row of horse collars. Chicago's chances were not worth a ten-cent bet in the estimation of every one present, even Comiskey yielding up hope of victory as his men marched up to the plate and then marched back again, in imitation of the famous King of France and his 10,000 men.

But the sixth came along while the people were growing impatient to leave the grounds, and the white legged baseball players in the American league's employ woke up. Sugden started the break in good style by making a hit to right field. It was the first of the game for the home team. Two other hits followed and two runs were in, but Chicago's batting ended as suddenly as it had started, and the seventh passed, one-two-three and out for Chicago.

Then the eighth came along with the same set of men who had started the batting before. Sugden placed the ball exactly in the same place for another hit. Hoy followed, but was forced him kept up the gait and lammed the sphere to the corners of the grounds, and Chicago had the game.

Indianapolis, Buffalo, and Chicago was closer still to the lead, and had made a total of eleven games won out of the last twelve played.

The awakening of the White Stockings came in the sixth, and the crack of base hits woke up the fans, who started to be in the baseball business. Anson sat in the stand though, for a reception during the early innings, but everybody dropped off into somnolence after a while and Anson was left alone with his thoughts.

Sugden started the trouble by a long single out into right field. The best Fisher could do was to fly out to Gear, but Hoy lined out a two-bagger just inside the right field foul line which scored Sugden, the whole Milwaukee team running in to the infield after the ball. Then Brodie's single to center advanced Hoy to third, and he scored on McFarland's out.

In the seventh the White Stockings went out in order on infield chances, but in the eighth Sugden again came up to bat first and singled to right field. Fisher struck out, but Hoy singled. Brodie filed out to left. McFarland doubled along the foul line, scoring Sugden, and again the tribe of Brewers rushed up to row with McDonald, who had chasing clear in from his position in the field. The two-bagger was a terrific drive, after which Hartman landed the ball within a few feet of the door to the clubhouse and cantered around to third, while McFarland walked home.

Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Milw'kee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	2	2	1	1	0	W'dron, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Brodie, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Sherry, cf	0	1	4	0	0
M'F'rl'd, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Dowse, lf	0	0	1	0	0
H'tman, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	And'sn, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Padden, c	0	0	3	0	0	Hall'an, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	11	2	0	Diggins, c	1	2	3	0	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	4	5	0	Burke, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Sugden, c	2	2	3	0	0	Fr'r, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	3	0	Reidy, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	5	8	27	12	0	Totals	3	11	24	12	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	*	5	
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	

Two-base hits—Hoy, McFarland, Waldron. Three-base hit—Hartman. Sacrifice hit—Reidy. Stolen base—Waldron. Struck out—By Reidy, 4; by Waldron (2). Bases on balls—Waldron, Diggins. Double plays—Fisher-Isbell-Hartman; Hoy-Shugart. Time—1:31. Umpire—McDonald.

HITS UMPIRE DWYER WITH CHAIR.

Spectator Assaults Him for Putting Elberfeld Out of the Game.

Detroit, Mich., June 19.—Umpire Dwyer well-nigh precipitated a free fight today when he put Elberfeld out of the game. The shortstop had made a foul and Dwyer called it a strike. As Dwyer stood under the stand ordering the shortstop to the clubhouse a spectator dropped a chair on his head, but it did not hurt him seriously. Gray, who succeeded Elberfeld, made the error in the fifth which gave Cleveland the winning run. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Fick'ring, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Holmes, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Bradley, c	0	0	4	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Sullivan, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	1	4	0	Flood, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Gray, ss	0	0	0	1	1	Wood, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, 2b	1	1	2	4	1	McAleer, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	0	15	2	0	Vlox, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Mioch, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Shaw, c	0	0	3	2	0	Hart, p	0	0	0	3	1
Cronin, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	3	4	27	19	2	Totals	4	7	27	15	1

Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	*	4

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Flood. Three-base hits—Ryan, Genins. Sacrifice hit—Vlox. Stolen bases—Fickering, Holmes. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off Hart, 1. First base on error—Cleveland. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 5. Struck out—By Cronin, 2; by Hart, 4. Wild pitches—Hart, 1; Cronin, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Dwyer.

Kansas City, 13; Minneapolis, 2.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—Kansas City batted Harvey and Hasting all over the field, the latter going to the bench in the middle of the fifth inning. Gear pitched steady ball for Kansas City. Score:

Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Hon'hill, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Wilmot, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Wagner, ss	3	1	1	0	0
Lally, lf	0	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, lf	2	1	4	0	0
Werden, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	Dungan, 1b	2	0	12	0	0
Jacklitz'h, c	1	0	4	4	0	Farrell, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Nance, 3b	1	2	2	2	1	Cough'n, 3b	1	3	1	2	0
Smith, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Schwarz, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Abbatt'o, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	Wilson, c	1	2	5	0	0
Harvey, p	0	0	1	1	0	Gear, p	1	2	0	4	0
Hasting	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	6	27	18	2	Totals	13	14	27	10	2

Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	—	13

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Nance, Lally, Wagner, O'Brien. Three-base hits—Dungan, Hemphill, Coughlin. Sacrifice hits—Off Harvey, 2; Hastings, 2; off Gear, 1. Struck out—By Harvey, 2; by Hastings, 1; by Gear, 4. Wild pitches—Harvey, 3; Hastings, 2. Passed balls—Wilson, 2. Double play—Smith-Abbatticchio-Werden. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 7. Stolen bases—Wagner, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Abbatticchio, Stewart, Wilson. Attendance—1,500. Time—2:05. Umpire—Sheridan.

Buffalo, 2; Indianapolis, 0.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—Amole was erratic today, handing eleven men bases as gifts, but kept the three hits so well scattered runs could not be scored. Kellum pitched great ball, but two errors behind him were fatal. Score:

Ind'apolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Hog'ver, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Gettman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Powers, c	0	0	1	7	1	0	Shearon, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	0	2	4	0	Hal'gan, 1f	0	0	1	0	0
Seybold, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Ath'rt'n, 2b	1	0	1	0	0
Madison, ss	0	1	3	2	1	0	Schreck, c	0	1	5	1	0
Kelly, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0	Carey, c	1b	1	9	0	0
Heydon, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Hallman, ss	0	0	4	0	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	0	And'ws, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Kellum, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amole, p	0	0	1	5	1
Totals	0	3	27	11	2	Totals	2	3	27	12	3

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2

Bases on balls—By Kellum, 1; by Amole, 10. Struck out—By Kellum, 5; by Amole, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Amole, Powers. Two-base hits—Amole, Shearon. Three-base hits—Powers, Hickey. Double plays—Amole-Carey; Hallman-Carey. Stolen bases—Hickey. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 14; Buffalo, 3. Umpire—Cantillon. Time—1:45. Attendance—1,400.

ODELL WINS AUDUBON CLUB SHOOT.

Captures the Monthly Contest at Watson's Park After a Tie.

H. Odell won the trophy in the shoot-off with J. H. Amberg in the monthly contest of the Audubon club at Watson's Park yesterday. The wind blew hard to the left quarter, and the birds were fast. Odell killed 23 of the 25 live birds, with a handicap of added birds to the score, all at 300 yards' rise. Score:

	Killed.	Hdcp.	Sc.		Killed.	Hdcp.	Sc.
H. Odell	13	3	16	J. Crow	9	1	10
J. H. Amb'rg	11	4	15	F. Dewey	9	0	9
J. Von Lek'n	10	3	13				

The shootoff between the high scores was at five birds per man, without a handicap. The score:

H. Odell ..1 1 1 1 1—5 J. H. Amb'rg ..2 0 2 1 0—5

In a match contest between Andrew Crow and Von Lengerke and Johnson on the other, each shooting at fifteen pigeons at 30 yards' rise, the former pair won by one bird. The score:

J. H. Ambers	11	21	21	00—22
J. Crow	11	11	21	22—23
Ed Purser, the California horseman, got in yesterday from San Francisco, and will stay here during the Washington Park meeting if he finds the outlook satisfactory.				

Harlem Summaries June 19.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Fr. Plenty, 101 (J. Miller)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Tayon, 101 (Buchanan)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½	2½
7-2	Orion, 109 (Boland)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:18. Irma 4, 107. Joe McGhee, 98; Loyaletta, 107, Lucille Brandt, 107, Anval Dare, 111; Duty, 107; Louisville, 99; F. Garner, 100; Bear Cotton, 98; Sir Dick, 106; Mountebank, 98; Kittie G., 95; Batan, 100; A. Sa. Ti. 100; Cora Havill II, 107; and Kilarma, 109, finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Galore—Minerva. At post 5 minutes. Start good. The first five were closely bunched and driving to the limit. Prince Plenty is a useful colt and races most consistently. He came fast through the stretch and barely got up in time to win. Tayon is a coward, but hung on longer than usual and ran a fairly good race. Orion appeared all over a winner on the far turn, but hung when the pinch came. Irma S. broke well in her stride and showed early speed. Joe McGhee was roughly treated and ran better than the figures show. Loyaletta closed stoutly through the stretch. Rival Dare had a stormy journey. Lucille Bramble looked thin and drawn and showed weakness in the race.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	Mr. Brown, 101 (T. Knight)	7	8½	8½	3½	1½	1½
10-1	Art. Behan, 102 [Silvers]	3	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½
9-2	Wax, 106 [Dupee]	2	3½	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:41¾. Lake Mills, 107; Troubaline, 94; Shrove Tuesday, 106; Bermuda Prince, 106; Frangible, 98; Venetia, 94; Sockem, 96; and E. L. Russell, 98, finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Bramble—Little Bess. Good start. Won hand ridden. Mr. Brown is a big, fine looking colt Arthur Behan ran a good race. Lake Mills was jammed into the fence and almost thrown. Troubaline had a lot of hard luck early. Bermuda Prince was never dangerous.

Third race, ½ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Money Muss, 110 [P. McDer'tt]	6	2½	2½	1½	1½
7-5	Demijohn, 111 (Dupee)	5	4½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Fred Hessig, 111 (T. Burns)	4	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, :48¾. Invictus, 111; Regea, 108; Lillie Gas, 107; El Oriente, 110; John McCabe, 107; and Fondo, 107, finished as named. Winner—Ch. g., by The Hero—Little Grove Queen. Good start. Won in a terrific drive. Money Muss was all in a tangle at the start. McDermott's ride was a finished one. Burns got Fred Hessig off flying. Invictus showed speed. Matin showed but little speed.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds and upward, the Chicago Stakes, value $2,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
16-5	All Gold, 92 [T. Walsh]	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
11-4	Adv. Guard, 107 [T. Martin]	7	6½	4½	2½	2½
40-1	The Monk, 92 [T. Knight]	1	4½	4½	6½	3½

Time, 1:40¾. W. Overton, 107; Fly By Night, 119; Mint Sauce, 104; and Eva Rice, 106, finished as named. Winner—Ch. c., by Rayon d'Or—Merry Nellie. At post 10 minutes. Start good. Won cleverly. All Gold was lucky, well ridden, and ran a high class race. Advance Guard ran a grand race after being bumped into by Eva Rice on the first turn. The boy did not have strength enough to keep Advance Guard up and the colt fell to his knees, losing many lengths. From the half mile post home Advance Guard closed ground rapidly, displaying great gameness. W. Overton was short and rank. He set a terrific pace with his head high up in the air, but when he stopped he stopped all over. Fly By Night had a rough journey and swerved under punishment in the stretch. Mint Sauce ran well for about a half mile.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Kid Cox, 110 [T. Miller]	3	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½
9-2	Tenny Belle, 107 [Boland]	4	1½	1½	2½	2½	2½
30-1	Iceni, 103 [Devin]	1	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:02¾. Jiminez, 106; Boomerack, 102; and Rayon first, 102, finished as named. Winner—B. g., by Reputation—Silhouette. At post 12 minutes. Start good. The first four were right there all the way home. Kid Cox was the best and had to be to win. Miller had him all over the course, tampering with everything within his reach. Boomerang and Hanswurst were both almost eighteen lengths behind when they passed the judges' stand. Miller was set down indefinitely on account of his actions.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 100 yards, purse $400, selling:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼

HARPER CONFERS 205 DEGREES.

Thirty-third Convocation of Chicago University Held on the Campus.

YEAR'S GIFTS $702,209.

Dr. J. G. K. McClure's Address on the Scholar's Attitude Towards the Past.

THOSE WHO WIN THE HONORS

The thirty-third convocation of the University of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon on the campus, where 3,000 people gathered to hear the exercises. Degrees were conferred by President Harper on 205 persons.

The President's quarterly statement contained no new announcements of gifts to the university, but gave the summary of gifts pledged during the scholastic year, aggregating $702,200. The cash value of gifts paid in during the year amounts to $1,049,286. During the spring quarter 1,408 books have been presented to the university, the largest contributor being Dr. G. W. Northrup, who gave 1,050 volumes. The attendance for the year was 3,138, a gain of 179 over the preceding year.

Instructors for Summer.

The following instructors were announced for the summer quarter in addition to the regular faculty, of whom 106 members will be at the university:

Nathaniel Butler, A. M., D. D., President of Colby University, Waterville, Me.

Thomas A. Jenkins, Ph. D., professor of Romance languages, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Julius Goebel, Ph. D., professor of Germanic languages, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal.

Edward Scribner Ames, Ph. D., professor of philosophy and pedagogy, Butler College, Irvington, Ind.

John Paul Goode, S. B., professor of physical science and geography, Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston, Ill.

James Stevenson Riggs, D. D., professor of biblical criticism, Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.

Maurice Bloomfield, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph. D., D. D., Washburn professor of church history, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Frederick Morris Warren, Ph. D., professor of Romance languages, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

Mary Morse Stephens, M. A., professor of modern European history, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The statement mentioned the success of the eclipse expedition which was sent from the Yerkes Observatory to Wadesboro, N. C., and gave large credit to the work rendered by O. W. Potter, Dr. G. S. Isham, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. George Sturges, J. H. Moore, and S. W. Allerton. The student opera and the Daily Maroon were commended.

Dr. J. G. K. McClure's Address.

President James G. K. McClure of Lake Forest University delivered the convocation address on "The True Scholar's Attitude Toward the Past." He defined the scholar as the man who persistently seeks to learn and devotedly follows the truth whithersoever it leads.

"Of all the qualities that most distinguish the true scholar," said Dr. McClure, "humility is the first. The past keeps telling us that nothing is so fatal to progressive scholarship as the habit of insisting on matters as certain which, from the nature of things, must be open to more or less doubt; that nothing so brings scholarship into bad repute as the claim to final and complete authority.

"The true scholar has a mission in the present. He seeks to correct the wrongs of the past. He adapts principles to today's needs. He urges on the good. He opens lines of investigation a little wider. He interprets life through his eyes, his mind, his soul. He reveals what has been an inspiration to him. He calls others to enjoy the benefits he has found. He believes that today is the best day of the world's history, though the sun has been shining before.

"His is a mission toward the future. He contributes what he can to the onward movement. He helps build. Guided by such a spirit and inspired by such a desire the true scholar will still remember that his eyes are set in his forehead, and while still planting his feet in the ancient way he will follow his eyes to the front and advance in the new way opened before him."

Award of Degrees.

At the close of President McClure's address the following degrees, scholarships, and awards were conferred by President Harper:

Ferdinand Peck prize for excellence in public speaking in the junior colleges—Joseph William Priest.

University prize for excellence in orations in the senior colleges—Vernon Sirvilian Phillips.

Beckwith prize for excellence in debate in the graduate and divinity schools—Henry Martyn Sevick, Frederick Francis Parsons, George Tilson Ragsdale of the Divinity School.

Special prize for the best debater—Adna Woods Risley of the Graduate School.

Scholarships in the senior college were awarded to:

S. B. Challiss, A. E. Bestor, Matilda Gibson, S. E. Robertson, A. F. Belfeld, B. W. Robinson, Mary Lincoln, E. G. Kirk, Florence Turney, W. L. Goble, F. M. Donovan, M. Whiteside.

Scholarships in the graduate school were awarded to:

Matilde Castro, W. S. Harman, Josephine Doniat, Ruth Gottlieb, Julia Peirce, A. E. Whitford, J. F. Williams, Mary Peake, J. F. Miller, Edna Ohrenstein, E. H. Johnson, Ida Bolen-berger, A. R. Schweitzer, J. Fox.

Fellowships were awarded to:

Henrietta Katherine Becker—Germanic.

Ernest Edward Irons—Bacteriology.

David L. Maulsby—English.

A scholarship in American history for 1900-1902, given by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Illinois, was awarded to Harold Hayden Nelson.

The Zuinglius Grover memorial scholarship was awarded to Margaret Morgan.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on:

Frank Abbot, Emma Clark, Mattie Matheny, Mary Beardsley, J. D. Garner, M. A. Margeson, Ida Hunt, Ethelbert Nelson, J. F. Brodhus, Dora Johnson, J. E. Webb.

The degree of master of philosophy was conferred upon H. R. Corbett.

The degree of master of science was conferred upon F. A. La Motte and Anna L. Von Benschoten.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon:

John Barta, G. A. Bliss, J. H. McDonald, Ida F. Burrick, W. A. Clark, J. J. Meyer, Mary Katherine Davis, G. W. Paschal, Ida F. Horrick, R. F. Earhart, A. P. Sterns, Ida M. Hoover, W. E. Garrey, F. L. Stevens, Ida Kirk, M. F. Guyer, H. W. Stuart, Ida Kirk, D. N. Lehmer, Ella Young, Edward Jr., W. N. Logan.

The degree of Associate was conferred on fifty-seven students who have completed the work of the Junior College.

The certificate of the Dano-Norwegian Theological Seminary was conferred by the university on—

Ole Andersen, G. Larsen, Ole Andersen, S. Rejnholdstsen, Ole Andersen, Ole Andersen, Ole Anders

JAMES H. MOORE PLANS A HOUSE.

Chicago Promoter Is Building a Palatial Summer Residence.

ON LAKE GENEVA'S SHORE

Appearance of Age Will Be Given to Structure Set in Ideal Location.

TOTAL INVESTMENT $500,000

James Hobart Moore, a partner in the Chicago brokerage firm which lost over $4,000,000 in the famous Diamond Match deal four years ago, has under construction a residence at Lake Geneva which will cost when completed over $500,000. His failure startled the financial world, but the regaining of his fortune two years later in the promotion of huge industrial combinations attracted even more attention.

When Mr. Moore's plans are carried out he will be the owner of one of the most palatial country places west of New York. Last season he purchased a tract of land on the south shore of Lake Geneva including nearly 1,000 feet frontage. He followed this with the purchase of the adjoining South Park stock farm of nearly 200 acres of choice farming land. Having thus secured the nucleus of a country estate, the promoter began to plan to erect elaborate buildings.

Ideal Location for Summer Home.

The lake shore tract was considered an ideal location for a summer home, being well wooded and with a surface sloping gradually towards the lake. The site selected for the house was about 300 feet from the lake. The foundations have been completed and the iron framework is now being placed in position. The architect is Jarvis Hunt, Monadnock Building, this city.

Mr. Moore expects to expend about $250,000 on the house alone. The material will be brick and terra cotta. Raindrop pressed brick and darker brick from Boston will be used. By the use of these materials interspersed the appearance of great age will be secured. The house will have about 200 feet frontage and a depth of fifty feet. It will be in three sections. The west portion fronts due north, the eastern section northeast, and the center section between the two. This peculiar plan of construction conforms to the shore line of the lake. The west section will contain the living rooms and the eastern the dining hall and kitchens. The central portion will have a frontage of fifty feet and will contain the reception-rooms, the billiard-room, "dens," and hallways.

Two Grand Flights of Stairs.

The center section will have two grand flights and center steps, one leading from the front and one from the west. It will have also an elaborate porte-cochère. The roof will be of tile. A twenty-foot piazza will extend along the entire front. At the angle between the central and eastern portions will be a large conservatory, lighted by luxfer prisms. There will be a double bowling alley along the western section of the basement.

The interior will be finished in the most luxurious style, regardless of expense. Rich woods will be used and Oriental designs will be worked out. Plans have also been drawn for the stables southwest of the house, which will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. The barn will have a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 40 feet. It will be constructed in the same general outlines as the house, fronting in the same directions.

Two Cottages at Gate Lodge.

The gate lodge standing in front of the main entrance will be built also in the same angling style. It will include two cottages, exact duplicates, 22 by 50 feet, on either side of the driveway, connected by an arching roof and surmounted by a cupola. The barn and gate lodge will be of brick veneer for the lower story and pebble-dashed plaster for the upper. The roofs will be of shingle tile.

Upon the completion of the houses, conservatories, and the carrying out of elaborate landscape plans, the expenditures will amount to over a half million dollars. Work is progressing rapidly, and will be completed this fall.

TWELVE PLAYS ARE SOLD.

American Amusement Association of Chicago Buys Dramas for Purpose of Leasing.

Bills of sale for twelve plays at the declared aggregate price of $25,000 were placed on record yesterday. The purchaser was the American Amusement association of Chicago, and the sellers were E. H. Macoy and J. D. Barton, respectively the President and the Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

According to President Macoy, the action was taken to vest the title of the dramas in the association instead of in individuals. The plays in the list were "The Convict's Daughter," "A Homespun Heart," "Roanoke," "Hi Walker of Kansas," "Our Step-Husband," "Michael Strogoff," "The Girl from Chile," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Falstaff Up to Date," "For Her Sake," "Sapho," and "Quo Vadis."

Mr. Macoy explained that the association was formed to carry on a business of leasing plays, securing them first by purchase, and then renting them for stated periods to touring managers. The versions of "Sapho" and "Quo Vadis" included in the lot are by Hiram Green, residence not given.

Bills of sale for "Dewey, the Hero of Manila," valued at $50, and for "Alone in Greater New York," likewise at the price of $50, also were recorded. John Arthur Fraser was the seller, E. H. Macoy and J. D. Barton the buyers.

ARE CHARGED WITH BURGLARY,

Three Men Believed by the Police to Be Responsible for South Side Robberies Are Held.

Sergeant John Sullivan and Policeman William Fitzgerald of the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station believe they have arrested the men responsible for many of the South Side burglaries.

The men—Thomas Wade, Thirty-second street and Butler avenue; Thomas A. Stephenson, Thirty-fifth street and Armour avenue; William Johnson, Forty-third street and Lake avenue—were arrested on Monday night and yesterday were held to the Criminal Court by Justice William T. Hall.

The charge preferred against the men was breaking into and robbing the residence of William Otis, 3517 Armour avenue. The burglary was committed on Sunday night.

Burglars broke into the residence of Michael Fritzel, Peoria and Madison streets, on Monday night and carried off a gold watch set with diamonds, a gold ring set with a turquoise, a silver belt, silk dresses, and other articles.

HOMEOPATHISTS IN SESSION.

American Institute Begins Its Annual Meeting in the National Capital.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—The American Institute of Homeopathy began its annual session here today. The feature of the convention will be the dedication and presentation to the government of the statue of Dr. Hahnemann on the east side of Scott circle on Thursday afternoon. President McKinley will attend the dedicatory exercises, and addresses will be delivered by Attorney General Griggs and others. The same evening the President will give a reception to members of the convention at the White House. President Walton in his annual address today earnestly advocated uniformity of medical laws in every State in the union.

ATTACK RAILROAD'S CHARTER.

People of Hennepin, Ill., Bring Quo Warranto Proceedings Against the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Hennepin, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—A legal fight growing out of the issue of $90,000 bonds by Putnam County and $9,600 by Hennepin Township to aid the Kankakee and Illinois River railroad in 1869 is pending in the Circuit Court. Quo warranto proceedings have been brought by the people against the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad and the Streator and Clinton railroad, successors to the rights of the original company, alleging that they have failed to build a road to Hennepin, as required by the articles or organization, which are attacked in the bill.

Bellwood Saloonkeeper Is Fined.

Bellwood had its first police court case yesterday. Dick Black was defendant and the complainant urged that he was selling liquor without a license. Black sold liquor under a government license before the village was organized and while the question of the legality of the village organization was pending. F. J. Gloss and O. M. Helegio, village trustees, are owners of saloons and determined to close Black, so it is said, out of business. The defendant was fined $20.

Will Give Clerks Half Holiday.

The merchants in Oak Park yesterday agreed to close their places of business on Thursday afternoons during June, July, and August. Thursday was selected as a clerks' half-holiday because the firms would not agree in sacrificing their Saturday trade.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Pre-Inventory Clearance of Misses' Jackets and Suits, etc.

Only a few days remain before inventory. Radical price reductions should bring our stock down to the lowest possible point by June 30th. The advantage is yours. These are sample reductions:

MISSES' ETON JACKETS, in blue and red cheviot, lined throughout with colored taffeta silk; small collar of black taffeta silk, tailor stitched, reduced to **$5.00**

MISSES' BLUE & RED CHEVIOT JACKETS, fly front; lined throughout with taffeta silk, carefully tailored; especially good style for short waisted women; reduced to **$6.00**

GIRLS' RED CHEVIOT JACKETS, fly front or double breasted; all lined throughout with red taffeta silk, reduced to **$8.75**

Closing out all odd lots and broken lines of Girls' Jackets, in a variety of materials, Venetian, Kersey and Covert; only one or two of a kind, at **$3.50, $3.75 & $5.00**

MISSES' TAILOR MADE ETON SUITS of blue cheviot; jacket lined with taffeta silk; skirt lined with good quality of percaline (sizes 16 and 18 years), reduced to half price— **$10.00**

MISSES' ETON TAILOR SUITS, of blue cheviot; lined throughout with taffeta silk, reduced to **$15.00**

CHILDREN'S REEFERS at less than half price; (sizes 2, 3 and 4 years), in reds, blues and tan, fancy cape edged with braid to match; reduced to $3.00: all sample garments at greatly reduced prices.

MISSES' MILITARY CAPES, of blue cheviot, hood and cape lined with red flannel (sizes 14, 16 and 18), reduced to **$7.50**

For the "Derby Day" Costume

SILK PETTICOATS: Glimpses of bright-hued petticoats will doubtless add much to the brilliancy of the fashion-show at Washington Park Saturday next. A handsome Silk Petticoat is an indispensable feature of the "Derby" costume. The possibilities of the Petticoat are best exemplified in our showing of lace and ribbon-trimmed Parisian novelties; pastel shades and all rich colorings; $10 to $100.

FEATHER BOAS: Handsome Boas in grey and natural shades were much in evidence at Longchamps and will doubtless add the finishing touch to many a dainty costume seen at the American Derby. The 1¼ and 1½ yard lengths are preferred. Our stock is admirable.

1¼-yd. Feather Boas, $12, $13.50, $16.50 and $18. 1½-yd Feather Boas at $12, $15, $18 to $30.

We show many effective pieces of Fancy Neckwear, copies of the most advanced Parisian ideas.

KID GLOVES: The handsomest gloves made, in light tan, white, primrose, pearl, mode and other "Derby" shades. Special lines prepared for the occasion.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Gloves, Millinery, Parasols, Skirts, Waists, Underwear, FOR THE AMERICAN DERBY.

DRESS SKIRTS AND SILK WAISTS.

IN our silk waist and skirt department on the third floor we are displaying a particularly attractive line of silk waists which we recently imported direct from Paris. Purchasing them late in the season, it was possible for us to secure them on very favorable terms, which we are glad to have you share with us. We think that our skirts are the most fetching in Chicago.

Imported silk waists—worth $30.00 and $35.00— reduced to $20.00 and..... **$18.50**

Fine embroidered silk waists in light blues, pinks and cerise—ranging in price from $30.00 down to..... **$15.00**

Tucked taffeta and lace skirts—$75.00, $50.00, $45.00 and..... **$38.00**

Imported broadcloth skirts in light colors—reduced from $65.00 to..... **$40.00**

DERBY MILLINERY.

OUR millinery department has made its reputation. In our own workroom we design and trim many of the most fashionable hats seen in Chicago. In our millinery showroom we exhibit at all times the most correct French and English models. We have hats specially for the Derby—airy, light-colored ones, stunning effects in black, and, for women who can wear them, the severe English models. For this class of hats our prices begin at..... **$12.00**

SILK PETTICOATS.

IF you are familiar with silk underskirt values you will recognize at once the exceptional opportunity that we have planned for you this Derby week.

Taffeta silk skirts, in all the new colorings, umbrella flounce with two clusters of cording, at..... **$4.95**

Superior quality of taffeta silk, umbrella style, very wide sweep, deep flounce finished with rows of cording, extra dust ruffle, in all the new colorings, such as old rose, helio, automobile, etc..... **$7.75**

Best quality taffeta silk, in all the new and fashionable colorings, very wide and full, fitted top, deep accordion flounce, finished with narrow pinked or hemmed ruffles —would be a good skirt for $18.50..... **$9.95**

A great variety of chic styles, finished in fancy accordion pleating ruchings, lace trimmings, etc., at $14.50, $17.50, $19.00, $22.50 ..... **$32.50**

Sample line Novelty Skirts at one-third off to close.

GLOVES FOR THE DERBY.

WE believe that the Reynier pique sewed French suede gloves at $2.00 are the best imported into this country. We carry them in white, black, French grays, soft modes, and chestnut browns, with the Paris point stitching and two patent clasp fasteners.

Women's Dent—full outseam, with spear point backs, white, with one large pearl button—grays and English tans, in the patent 2-button fastener, a fashionable mannish built glove—sold in most places at $2.25—our price..... **$1.85**

Imitation of the Dent—excellent for wear—in the most desirable shades, at..... **$1.35**

Men's gloves, in French grays, English tans, Belgravia reds and manilla shades—popular stitchings—$1.50, $1.85, $2.00, **$2.25**

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS.

ALL the white waists in our stock, ranging in price from one dollar by easy stages up to $5.00, have the new soft finished cuff and tucked stocks. White shirt waists are just a bit more dressy than the colored ones and each woman should be supplied with one or two. The values quoted are exceptionally good.

No. 532. Beautifully trimmed with lace insertion and tucks—new soft flare cuffs, tucked. Stock collar—all sizes—only..... **$1.00**

No. 921. Tucked all over, including shoulder—new hemstitched and tucked cuffs and new hemstitched and tucked collars—all sizes—only..... **$1.50**

On the third floor.

DERBY PARASOLS.

HERE is a splendid parasol opportunity, arranged for Derby week, to be taken advantage of by any woman who will need a parasol this season:

A line of coaching parasols in stripes, checks, silk taffetas, changeable silk, etc.—black or white parasols trimmed with silk veiling ruffles—a line of parasols that have been selling up to as high as $4.00. These are parasols we bought for our regular trade—they must be reliable and as represented—the price today is, each..... **$2.35**

White or black parasols with brocaded silk tops and fancy veiling ruffles, $5.00.

SILK VESTS—FIFTY CENTS.

WE think that we have the most attractive line of women's silk vests in Chicago, and certainly no better values can be found anywhere. Our fifty-cent line of low neck and sleeveless vests, with lace openwork shoulders and bust, genuine Swiss ribbed, are displayed in a variety of delicate colorings that are most pleasing. The assortment includes cream, pink, sky, lavender, black, yellow and red. The price of these vests is, each..... **50c**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Trimmed hats, 5.00; sailor hats, 75c

Fashionable mid-summer millinery—popular, inexpensive creations for today.

Your choice at 75c

Your choice of all our stylish Knox braid sailors, in different shapes, brims, sizes and widths—sailors that have the jaunty Mandel style touch, sold heretofore at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Your choice **75c**

Trimmed hats, $5

The most popular item in our millinery dept.—hats designed by our own artists—fresh from our own workrooms—only best material used. Handsome, exclusive Mandel effects $8 and $10 designs at **5.00**

Leghorn flats—Just at this season of the year leghorn flats, white felts, and large Tuscan hats are the very height of fashion. Chicago's largest assortment seen here—lowest prices.

Clearing sale colored shirtwaists.

Our entire stock of colored shirtwaists divided in three great lots and priced for immediate clearance—that great mid-season bargain event—earlier this year than usual because of the vast accumulation of odd lots resulting from our immense shirtwaist business—values that must impress all shoppers with the saving advantages of this sale.

Colored shirtwaists, made of fine madras, percale, lawn and dimity made with French backs, pique stock collars with ties, also self stock collars with ties, in pretty pink, blue, lavender and oxblood, stripes and plain colors.

Colored shirtwaists, formerly sold at $1.25 to $2.25, at 50c.
Colored shirtwaists, formerly sold at $2.50 to $3.25, at 1.00.
Colored shirtwaists, formerly sold at $3.50 to $4.25, at 1.95.

White lawn shirtwaists—waists you have always paid from $3.25 to $4.50 for—finest quality material—fronts and backs elaborately trimmed with rows of embroidery, lace tucks and hemstitching—some allover embroidered waists in the lot—trimmed stock collars—all sizes—superb values at **1.75**

Clearance sale imported wash goods

Those wonderful Irish dimities—Another shipment, another chance for every lady in Chicago and surroundings to take advantage of the greatest of all sales of handsome Irish dimities—one section devoted entirely to these exquisite fabrics—400 pieces more, including the daintiest designs ever produced—in foulard, floral stripes and polka dot patterns—in pretty pinks, blues, lavenders, helios, and navies now so popular and worth 25c. **15c** **15c**

Remnants of foreign wash fabrics—Great wash goods remnant clearance sale to unload the largest and by far the finest lot of high-grade wash goods remnants ever accumulated in our foreign wash goods department—certainly a rare opportunity to secure a fine wash dress for much less than the goods originally cost, the finest collection of remnants ever put on sale. **12½c** Values to 40c. **19c** Worth to 60c.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 to 115 State Street.

Swell Derby Millinery.

It is quite apparent *to every one who visits our Millinery Department that this superb display of Derby Millinery is the result of unusual preparation. New styles, new ideas brought out especially for the Derby.*

The women of Chicago can say that they have one store, at least, that believes in bringing out new creations for so important an event. The swellest of the late summer styles from Paris and London were hurried here. Every clever new idea seen in New York was brought on. Besides, hundreds of new styles from our own workrooms, representing the best thought of the swellest milliners in America.

Chicago's only showing of exclusive new Millinery styles brought out especially for the Derby. That the women appreciate our efforts is demonstrated by the large trade.

"A Patriotic Pair." A beautiful picture, 20x28 inches, lithographed in many colors, will be given with every copy of

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Of July 1st, Sunday After Next.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for five cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., New York.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

"This Majestic Lie"
The Last Story Written by
STEPHEN CRANE
Commences in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed, seldom equaled. *$3.00 and $4.00.* A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

KNOX Straw Hats Perfect styles and Quality at **Shayne's**

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. June 21, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, woolen blankets, forage caps, fur caps, linen collars, woolen drawers, buckskin gauntlets, fur gauntlets, berlin gloves, campaign hats, hat cords, flannel, nankeen drawers, nankeen undershirts, arctic overshoes, muslin shirts, russet shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, cork brushes, scrubbing brushes, barrack chairs, storm sets, recruiting flags, flannel, and khaki shirting. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign products and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and specifications will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

REVELL'S DESKS.
Large Display, Lowest Prices.
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

BOERS SHOW MORE ACTIVITY.

British Lose Sixty-eight Men in Action Near Leeuw Spruit.

WIRES ARE AGAIN CUT.

Burghers Massing in Force in Front of Gen. Rundle's Army.

RAID ON KRUGER'S GOLD.

LONDON, June 20, 3:25 a. m.—The casualties made public by the War office, including a long list of missing, show British losses in engagements hitherto not reported. In an attack on a reconstruction train at Leeuw Spruit on June 14 three were killed, five wounded, and sixty captured. Leeuw Spruit is forty miles north of Kroonstad. This was the day of the Sand River attack, eighty miles distant. Another list shows nine wounded and eleven missing in an action at Vredefort on June 7, no previous mention of which has been made.

The Daily Mail points out that it is quite possible the wires have again been cut in Lord Roberts' rear, as no dispatch later than June 16 has been received.

Boers Gather in Force.

The Boers are gathering in force in front of General Rundle near Ficksburg. His forces stretch forty miles. As some parts of the line are weakly held, the British fear that the Boers may break through. Outpost skirmishes are of daily occurrence. The Boers there are commanded by De Villiers and Hermann.

President Steyn is at Bethlehem, the temporary capital of the Free State.

According to dispatches from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, the Malana bridge has been destroyed. One account says it was blown up. Another asserts that it was undermined by a patrol from Swaziland and so collapsed under the weight of a train. This will temporarily interrupt the flow of supplies to the Boers from Lourenzo Marquez.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on June 16, says that Lord Roberts is getting huts for 30,000 men and is arranging retransport for a part of his army, although his plans are not to take effect immediately.

Raid on Kruger's Gold.

The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"A German-American, well known to the New York police, is alleged to have planned a desperate attempt to steal some of the gold from the trucks attached to President Kruger's traveling capital. He is said to have carried off some bars before he was discovered."

Boers Give Up Guns.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Roberts reports that over 2,000 stands of arms have been given up at Pretoria since the occupation of the capital. These will be utilized by the released British prisoners, of whom there are 148 officers and 3,039 men. Of the former twelve and of the latter 248 are in the hospitals.

The total of the British losses June 4, says Lord Roberts, amounted to only two men killed and one officer and forty-eight men wounded.

General Buller reports that the first train through passed Laing's Nek tunnel on Monday, June 18, and proceeded to Charlestown.

A dispatch from Volksrust, in the Transvaal, says:

"The town guard of Wakkerstroom has surrendered to the British, and a number of Mausers, with several rifles of American manufacture, have been handed in. General Hildyard has returned here."

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist association this afternoon, said that whatever the final settlement of the war might be it must be final, and should not leave behind it the seeds of further mischief and make a repetition of the trouble possible.

Chamberlain on Policy.

Referring to continental criticism, Mr. Chamberlain, after remarking that England always expected this, went on to say: "But there are quarters whence even a note of disapproval would be a matter of serious concern. I refer to our colonies and to the United States. I think we are happy in that we have their good opinion and approval.

"It is true this good opinion of the United States is not unmixed with other sentiments. I will not now enter upon the causes, partly political and partly sentimental, which have led certain Americans to sympathize with what they call a republic, although its whole existence and whole practice have been one perpetual denial of the principles upon which their great republic is founded.

"I believe the great majority of true Americans recognize that our aims in this war are as high and unselfish as those which animated themselves in the Spanish-American struggle. They fought then for justice and liberty, not for their own subjects, indeed, but for those whom they believed to be the victims of oppression, and we did not enter into quizzical disquisitions or technical discussions, but recognized that they were carrying out, as Anglo-Saxons, a great work of civilization and humanity.

"Now, we are asking their sympathies, and we believe that in the long run we shall gain the final seal of their approval."

HAWAIIANS FORM NEW PARTY.

Equal Right to the Natives Advocated and Declaration for Statehood Made.

San Francisco, Cal., June 19.—[Special.]—The steamer Doric, from Honolulu June 12, reports that the Hawaiians have formed an independent political party. They figure that by standing together they can control both Houses of the Legislature and elect their representative to Congress. They have adopted a platform which demands that natives be put on an equality with whites. The platform expresses the belief that the party should strive to secure the consent of Congress of the United States to make a State of Hawaii and pledges support of all fixed and equal provisions that either party in the United States may enact. It further pledges support to either party that will work to make Hawaii a State. It opposes boycotts.

The members of the convention called on ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who urged the importance of doing "our duty as American citizens." The Democratic Territorial convention has issued an address to the Kansas City convention. David Kawanakoa, William Cornwell, Charles T. Welder, John D. Holt, John Richardson and W. S. Withers.

TURN AGAIN TO SAGASTA.

SPANISH POLITICIANS SEE AN EARLY MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

News from Madrid States That the Present Cabinet Is Hopelessly Divided Over Questions of Policy and That the Former Premier Is Likely to Return to Power at the Next Turn of Political Events—Day's Gossip in London Circles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 20, 3 a. m.—Another Cabinet crisis is expected daily in Spain, where the Ministers are hopelessly divided, both over the terms which are to be offered to the foreign bondholders and the policy of taking repressive measures against national union for promoting fiscal reform, held responsible for the recent riots. It is entirely probable that the next Cabinet will be presided over by Sagasta.

Sensational Divorce Trial.

After a sensational trial lasting fifteen days, the Rev. Hamilton Young, vicar of Alne, Yorkshire, has been granted a divorce and $20,000 damages against John Mintaft, one of his church wardens.

Smallpox in London.

Smallpox has broken out in the thickly and poorly settled district of the East End. Several cases have been reported already.

Have the Queen's Consent.

A notice in the London Gazette last night states that her Majesty has consented to the marriage between Princess Marie of Brunswick and Prince Maximilian, nephew of the Grand Duke of Baden. The Princess Marie is the eldest child of the Duke of Cumberland and was born at Gmunden in 1879.

Big Thefts in London.

The Daily Mail says a clever thief, posing as a gas and electrical expert, has robbed twenty West End houses recently, securing jewels to the total value of $50,000. The latest victim was Mrs. Arbuthnot P. Whton Crescent, whose loss was over $3,000. Princess Catherine Radziwill, who was robbed a week ago at the Hotel Carleton, estimates the value of her lost jewels at $75,000. There is no clew so far to any of the thieves.

INSPECTING THE FRENCH FORTS

General Zede, Commander of the Alps Division, Makes a Tour of the Southern Coast.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, June 19.—No little excitement has been caused at Marseilles by the sudden arrival there of General Zede, the eventual commander of the Alps division of the French army. He is making an urgent and rapid inspection of the towns along the coast, the forts and means of defense, as if France was making preparation for war.

EXHIBITERS ON A STRIKE

UNIQUE QUARREL DEVELOPS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Commissioner General Picard Orders All Displays Kept Open Until Seven O'Clock in the Evening—Two-Thirds of the Exhibiters Cover Their Cases, Bar Their Sections, and Lock Their Doors at Half-Past Five—Officials Have No Legal Redress.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, June 19.—An exhibiter's strike was the sensation at the exposition today. It was declared because Commissioner Picard ordered all exhibits left open until 7 o'clock in order to allow visitors an hour longer to visit the several sections. More than two-thirds of the exhibiters refused to leave their exhibits open after 6 o'clock and to emphasize their decision at 5:30 o'clock tonight they covered their cases, barred their sections, and locked the doors.

The exposition inspectors sent by Commissioner General Picard remonstrated and threatened in vain. The Commissioner General consulted the statutes and found no law covering the case.

May Wright Sewall Arrives.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis has arrived in Paris. Lady Aberdeen is expected next Sunday. Mrs. Potter Palmer gives a large reception next Wednesday in honor of women occupying official positions at the exposition, delegates to the women's congress, and juries.

Jealous of American Wines.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, June 19.—The national commissioners today continued their inspection of the American exhibits at the exposition preparatory to making their report.

The jury on wines has decided not to judge any foreign wine which bears the name of any French wine. Most American wines have the general names of French wines after which they are flavored, such as Sauterne, Chablis, Bordeaux, Chateau Yquem, etc. These will be excluded under the action of the jury, half of the entire membership of which are Frenchmen.

The California commission, who hoped to secure recognition for their wines, are incensed and threaten to withdraw all their exhibits. It is felt here that jealousy of the American wine industry is at the bottom of the trouble, as the wines now excluded were judged at the exposition of 1889 under the names they now bear. Besides, the American wines were catalogued under their present names and there has been no protest until now.

Late this afternoon the question was brought to the attention of the American commission by Dr. Wiley, the American representative on the wine jury, and pressure will be brought to bear with the object of annulling the decision, which is considered most unjust to the American exhibiters.

It is believed the wine jury, which is a first class jury, acted without authority, and that it will be overridden by the group jury, whose duty it is to decide such matters.

CHURCH BAN ON TOLSTOI.

SECRET ORDERS ISSUED IN ST. PETERSBURG FORBIDDING MASS.

Russian Refugees at Berlin Assert the Authorities of the Greek Faith Have Forbidden Any Religious Rites for the Author and Philanthropist Should He Die Unrepentant of Views Not in Harmony with the Official Orthodox Teachings.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, June 19.—Russian refugees who have recently arrived here report that the Greek Church authorities have issued a secret circular forbidding mass for Tolstoi should he die unrepentant of his views not in harmony with the church's teachings. Tolstoi has been at war with the Orthodox Greek Church ever since he published his book, "My Religion." Even before that book his writings had shown strong traces of antagonism to the orthodox faith as taught by the Church of Russia, and after its appearance he continued to assail the official teachings and advocated a religious philosophy of his own.

The recent report of the declining health of Tolstoi and the anticipation of his early death have probably called out the decree of the Greek Church authorities referred to by the Russian refugees.

All recent reports of Tolstoi's health, however, have been of the most encouraging nature.

Home from the Transvaal.

A number of German Red Cross workers, recently returned from the Transvaal, reached Berlin this morning. Their return is generally taken to indicate a speedy end to the war, as it is apparent that no further fighting of a serious nature is anticipated.

Dr. Lieber to Visit America.

It is stated that Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party in the Reichstag, intends traveling abroad to study the subject of commercial treaties, and will revisit the United States.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GLADSTONE.

Buried at the Side of Her Distinguished Husband in Westminster Abbey —The Queen Represented.

LONDON, June 19.—Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the great English statesman, was buried by the side of her husband in Westminster Abbey this afternoon. The service closely resembled that of her husband. While it was attempted to keep the services as private as possible, hundreds of friends attended. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented. The attendance included Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, John Morley, Lord Kimberley, H. H. Asquith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and James Bryce.

German Spinning Works Burn.

BERLIN, June 19.—The large Schmelzer spinning works at Werdau have been destroyed by fire.

FEAR FOR VON KETTELER

GERMANY PREPARES PUBLIC FOR NEWS OF HIS DEATH.

Foreign Office at Berlin, Failing to Learn Definite News of the Situation at Pekin, Takes a Gloomy View of the Safety of the German Ambassador—Voerwarts Holds Kaiser's Policy Responsible for the Present State of China.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, June 19.—The government is, apparently, preparing the public mind for the confirmation of the story of Baron von Ketteler's murder. The Post fears that the news is true, since the ignorance of the German consul at Chefoo is fully explained by the interruption of telegraphic communications.

The Vorwaerts holds Germany responsible for the present difficulties because of the seizure of Kiau Chou, which occasioned the Russian, English, and French occupation of other portions of Chinese territory. This statement elicited an inspired article in the Post defending the powers and the policy of forcibly introducing Occidental civilization into China.

The Second Naval Battalion at Wilhelmshaven has received orders to hold itself in readiness to sail for China.

The Frankfort Zeitung learns from a trustworthy source that Russia will immediately send 20,000 men to China in addition to the 4,000 now on the way from Port Arthur.

The Weser Zeitung at Bremen discredits the reports that the powers are preparing to dismember China.

Demands for Vigorous Action.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, June 19.—The German government continues to express its opinions with the utmost caution regarding the situation in China. Even now it contrives to avoid the use of the word "war" and still expresses a hope that the Pekin government is innocent of deliberate hostile action.

The German press, however, is outspoken in its demands for a more vigorous policy. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Germany, in conjunction with the other powers, will bear her share of the burden of reëstablishing normal conditions, but she will claim an adequate share of the reward."

Under Orders from Pekin.

The Foreign office emphasizes the fact that the Taku forts fired upon the international fleet in answer to a request to land marines to protect foreigners in Tien Tsin. It is unable to explain the action of the Chinese commander except upon the assumption that he acted under general orders from Pekin.

A leading official, speaking for the Foreign office, repeats the denial that the powers are negotiating regarding a course of joint action, and says that everything has been left to the various commanders, who will simply "perform police duties."

The Chinese Minister in Berlin has countermanded the diplomatic reception for Friday next, invitations to which had already been issued.

DISASTER ON GOLD COAST

BRITISH TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE ASHANTI REBELS.

Captain Wilson and Sergeant Humphries, with One Hundred and Forty West African Frontiersmen, Attacked Between Bekwai and Kusha —Captain Wilson and Ten of His Men Killed—Seventeen Wounded—Troops to Sail from Jamaica.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from Prahsu to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, says:

"Captain Wilson and Sergeant Humphries, with 140 west African frontiersmen, while reconnoitering between Bekwai and Kusha, were attacked by the rebels. Captain Wilson and ten men were killed and seventeen were wounded. Sergeant Humphries brought the detachment to Fumsu."

Jamaica Troops to Sail.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—The West India regiment received orders today from the War office to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Gambia, western Africa, to fight the Sofas. Demarara has offered 400 volunteers and a Maxim gun for service. About 270 men of the Kingston infantry militia volunteered for the same service yesterday.

CUBAN TREASURY IS INTACT.

General Wood Issues Statement That Office Is in Good Condition and Denies Extravagance.

HAVANA, June 19.—General Wood has issued the following statement:

"The examination by expert accountants of the Treasurer's office from the date of its inception last year has been completed. The office was found in excellent condition. It has also been conclusively proved that the charge of extravagance in the matter of salaries to Americans paid from the island funds is absolutely without foundation. The fact of the case is that the highest salaries paid in the island are paid to Cubans. The reports of extravagance in transportation and the like are absolutely false."

TO SUCCEED PREMIER PELLOUX

Sig. Saracco Invited by King Humbert to Form a New Italian Cabinet.

ROME, June 19.—Sig. Saracco, President of the Italian Senate, who was summoned to the Quirinal yesterday after the resignation of the Cabinet, has been intrusted by King Humbert with the task of forming a new ministry to succeed that of General Pelloux.

Lang's Death Due to Grief.

BERLIN, June 19.—It is said that the death of Herr Johann Lang, burgomaster of Oberammergau, who died yesterday as the result of an operation, was hastened by his disappointment over the exclusion of himself and his daughter from the cast of the passion play, which was due to a village intrigue.

MAYOR TO VETO GAS "SELL-OUT."

Threats and Boodle, It Is Said, Were Used to Pass Ogden Measure.

TELL OF $100,000 STAKE.

St. Paul Ordinance to Be "Tightened," Especially in Compensation Clause.

AFTER "L" CAR LICENSES.

Mayor Harrison will veto the ordinance amending the Ogden Gas company's franchise and allowing it to "sell out" to the People's Gas Light and Coke company. This unqualified statement is made by the Executive's closest advisers. Stories that money and threats of political deposition were used by those anxious to sell the concern to force the passage of the amending measure were current in the City Hall yesterday, and the belief was general that the Mayor could not overlook methods about which such reports were circulated, and that his veto would be forthcoming on his return from New York and sent to the City Council next Monday night.

It is further stated that he will offer numerous amendments to the ordinance granting the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road the right to change motive power on its lines from steam to electricity, and thus form an extension for the Northwestern Elevated road from Wilson avenue to Evanston. A tightening of every grant in the franchise, especially the compensation clause which threatens to prove a farce, will be made.

Tell of Threats and $100,000.

A number of members of the Council asserted that threats of being deposed politically were used on aspiring Aldermen in order to get their votes in line for the Ogden Gas. One North Side leader claimed that $100,000 was to be distributed among the "workers" if the measure was pushed through. Many of the big guns of the Democratic machine have been named as holders of Ogden stock since the franchise was put through by the old "gang" Council of 1895. The amending ordinance went into the Council from City Clerk Loeffler and not through the hands of any Aldermanic representative. One ex-Aldermen is said to have been offered a nomination on the Democratic County ticket if he would lobby for the Ogden cause. He is said to have refused.

"I have heard," said one Council member, "that $100,000 was to be distributed if the Ogden game went through. My information came from a reliable source. This thing will grow into a greater scandal than it was when it crept through the Council in 1895 when 'gang' rule passed many a 'sand-bagging' franchise. The work of the Council Monday night means much to the holders of Ogden gas stock, who are anxious to close out to the People's. Mayor Harrison can not do otherwise than veto this amendment to the franchise. It has been since its passage and was to the end a political club."

Mayor Did Not Fully Investigate.

The Mayor last week took the position, though not having fully investigated the problem, that the State law would allow the Ogden to "consolidate" with its rival without Council amendments to its original franchise, which forbade a transfer of the property.

"Don't tell me the company doesn't need Council action," said Alderman Herrmann, who led the fight on the amending ordinance. "They wouldn't come to the Council if it wasn't necessary. We can declare their franchise forfeited should they try other tactics."

"The passage of that amendatory ordinance," said Alderman Jackson, "means that, unless its repeal is secured, the City of Chicago has forever lost the chance of determining the price of gas. I do not see how Mayor Harrison can do otherwise than veto the measure."

The stir of public sentiment, it is believed, will defeat repassage of the amendment should the Mayor's veto be reported next Monday night.

St. Paul Ordinance Loosely Drawn.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul ordinance was pronounced "loosely drawn" by Corporation Counsel Walker in a formal opinion to the Council Committee on Railroads before that body reported the measure back to the Council. The present clause allowing $500 compensation to the city annually for each mile of "grade track on which the overhead trolley" is used is believed to allow much room for dodging payment of any amount. Aiding Mayor Walker stated that it was probable that Mayor Harrison "would tighten the ordinance up" on his return. The question of the right to run surface cars will enter into the problem.

Union Traction Time Limit Expires.

The time limit allowed the Union Traction company in which to begin the work of lowering the La Salle, Washington, and Van Buren street tunnels expired yesterday with the company having taken no steps in the matter. Counsel W. W. Gurley of the company failed to keep an engagement with Corporation Counsel Walker, and a conference is scheduled for today.

After "L" Car License Fee.

Acting Mayor Walker is after the elevated roads, and insists that license fee for every car operated must be paid. A new form of license, convenient for placing in the cars, has been ordered, and these permits must be displayed. The licenses are not transferable, and cannot be shifted from car to car.

"We believe the Northwestern elevated operates twice as many cars as it has admitted," said Mr. Walker. "License officers will be ordered to strictly enforce the law."

The Civil Service commission ordered the discharge from the city's service of John F. Waters, foreman, and Patrick Boyle, assistant foreman, in the water pipe extension department. Both men were accused of demanding money for not reporting to the department an alleged "blind" water main leading into a bakery on the South Side.

Sergeant Accuses Politicians.

Charges that politicians are seeking to interfere in the results of the recent examinations for the promotion of police sergeants to lieutenancies have been lodged with the commission through a letter signed "A Sergeant." "I have it from positive information," the letter runs, "that Senator Broderick and other influential politicians are getting the numbers of the examination papers of the policemen and giving them to Lyman Lewis." Members of the commission denied that any such schemes were afoot or could be carried out.

Representatives of the Drainage board conferred with Corporation Counsel Walker and insisted that in replacing old bridges along the river with bascule draws they would put in only one-track structures where bridges with but one roadway are now located. The city authorities favor two-track bridges and ordinances asking the city to stand the extra cost in each case will be drafted.

The ordinance passed by the Council ordering the elevation of tracks of the Pennsylvania and Chicago and Western Indiana railroads between Eighteenth and Seventy-second streets will abolish eighty-six grade crossings.

Slot-machine telephones are to be placed in all police stations of the city.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN FOUND DROWNED OFF COLUMBIA YACHT DOCK.

Clothing Indicates Social Rank Above That of Laborer—Laundry Marks on Collar and Handkerchief are "P. H. S."—No Clew in Police Reports.

Just at dusk last evening the body of a well-dressed man was seen floating in the basin close in to the dock of the Columbia Yacht club at the end of the Randolph street viaduct. The police were notified and removed the body to Rolston's undertaking rooms, where up to 2:30 o'clock this morning it had not been identified.

The body apparently had been in the water for a week or longer, but the features still indicated to the police that the man had been a member of the well-to-do class in life. The clothing was of good quality and apparently nearly new. The only marks suggestive of identity were the letters "P. H. S." on the collar and handkerchief.

Scrutiny of the lists of missing men at the Central Police Station revealed no one to whom these letters might be a clew.

It was thought at first that the mystery of the empty boat which was found floating in the basin on Monday might be cleared up by the body, but this idea was dispelled at once by the evident length of time the body found last evening had been submerged. The suspected occupant of the boat also was believed to have been one Ivon H. Hilborn, a name manifestly at variance with the initials on the dead man's linen.

When the floating body was discovered it was first suggested to bring it ashore at the yacht club wharf, but this was negatived promptly by members of the club. It was then towed along the water front until beyond the club's property and there the police removed it from the basin.

Description of the Body.

The description of the body as seen at the undertaking rooms is that of a man 30 to 40 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighing 175 pounds, and of muscular build. The hair and eyes are dark brown, as is the mustache, a week's growth. The man evidently had had a clean shave on cheeks and chin the day he met his death. The clothing consists of a black sack coat and black trousers, black laced shoes, with cloth tops, white shirt and collar, No. 15, and a black string tie. The man had no vest on and wore suspenders instead of a belt. The collar and handkerchief bore the only marks suggestive of identification which were found on the body—the laundry mark "P. H. S." In the trousers pockets was found $2.75 in coin, but there was no watch nor any trinket which might give a clew to identity.

Clothing of Good Quality.

The duration of submergence had rendered it impossible to tell from the hands whether the man was a laborer or a man of profession or leisure. The clothing was of good quality, but not sufficiently distinctive to indicate station in society. However, the police were confident he had been above the grade of an ordinary working man.

One suggestion which seemed plausible in view of the "outing" style of the dress, was that the man might have fallen overboard from some steamer. The wind has been on shore for several days, and the body of the victim of such an accident might easily have been blown ashore from well out towards the middle of the lake. Inquiry by the police among the steamer offices and along the river, however, failed to discover any report of a man overboard which would offer a clew to clearing up this last mystery of Lake Michigan.

BANQUET OF LIFE INSURERS.

Underwriters' Association Gives Semi-Annual "Ladies' Night" Dinner at the Auditorium Hotel.

The semi-annual "ladies' night" banquet given by the Chicago Life Underwriters' association last night at the Auditorium Hotel was also a commemoration by the members and their guests of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The decorations were all suggestive of the Stars and Stripes and a large model of the Bunker Hill Monument stood on the toastmaster's table.

President B. Brackett Bishop of the association was toastmaster. The specially invited guests at the evening, aside from the women, were:

T. H. Bowles, Milwaukee; Richard Cochran, New York; I. L. Rentzel, Philadelphia; J. W. Dolph, Cincinnati; J. Watson Smith, St. Paul; Colonel H. S. Fuller, Milwaukee; H. L. Candee, Grand Rapids; Charles E. Ady, Omaha; B. G. Segog, Duluth; H. D. Neely, Omaha; I. Kaufmann, Minneapolis; I. W. Iredell Jr., Cincinnati; J. R. Gay, Grand Rapids, and A. H. Babcock, Detroit.

Judge Orrin N. Carter responded to the toast "Bunker Hill," saying the battle was one of the turning points in the world's history, an event in our own annals second to none except perhaps the Declaration of Independence. Turning to modern times he continued:

"One of the great problems that we are facing today is the increase in population in our large cities, which presents a new situation in civic life. More attention should be given to the enforcement of the laws, and civic pride and duty should rise and meet the obligations forced upon them. There should be little sufferance for the man who violates a law because he sees some one set a precedent. We must learn that any great reform to be brought about in our large cities must be urged and battled for because it is right."

Catharine Waugh McCulloch, in responding to the toast, "The Spirit of the Twentieth Century," said she believed spiritual force and altruism were the loadstones of the future.

President James L. Johnson of the National association told of the preparations for the convention at Saratoga.

Before the speaking began President Bishop announced the names of twelve delegates and twelve alternates to the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters at Saratoga on Sept. 11 and 12. He congratulated the Chicago association on having so increased its membership as to be entitled to increased representation. The delegates are:

L. Bracket Bishop, Massachusetts Mutual.
John K. Stearns, Connecticut Mutual.
Ira J. Mason, Ætna.
James W. Tinney, Provident Life and Trust.
S. L. Fuller, Washington.
George L. Brenn, State.
Isaac B. Shaw, Massachusetts Mutual.
Dr. J. S. Bloomingston, the Investigator.
Bernard Grunsmith, Germania.
George W. Higgs, New York Life.
D. G. Drake, National of Vermont.
Frank G. Estle, Security.
R. W. Stevens, Illinois Life.

Will Be Largest in the World.

BERLIN, June 19.—The North German Lloyd Steamship company has commissioned the Vulcan shipbuilding works at Stettin to construct for their New York line the largest two steamships in the world, each of 24,500 tons.

LION BREAKS FROM ITS CAGE AND KILLS KANGAROO AND HORSE.

Animal Causes a Panic Among Spectators at a Pleasure Resort Near Milwaukee—People Climb Trees and Barricade Themselves in a House.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—A lion in a menagerie at Coney Island, a resort on the river, broke from its cage this evening and caused a panic among a large number of pleasure seekers. The lion has the reputation of having killed a keeper in England and a few days ago struck Mme. Hilda, the performer who goes into the cage with the lions.

One of the attractions of the show is the feeding of the animals. This evening the keepers teased the lion by placing large pieces of meat on a long pole and then pulling it away before the lion could get at the meat. This caused the beast to become furious. He tipped over the cage and the bars broke.

The lion started on a tour of the park. A kangaroo was in his way and he killed it. The crowd vanished. Some climbed the trees, but the majority fortified themselves in a house. The killing of the kangaroo aroused the animal more than ever. When he saw the park clear of people he killed a Shetland pony and had started to feed on his prey when some of the attendants lassooed him. After a struggle they got him into a cage. No one was seriously injured.

DEATH OF MRS. BEVERIDGE.

Wife of Indiana's Junior Senator Succumbs to Long Illness at Dansville, N. Y.

Dansville, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—Katherine Maud Beveridge, wife of United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, died at the sanitarium this morning, aged 36 years.

She was brought to the sanitarium early in March in a critical condition suffering from nervous prostration. She improved for a time, and it was thought she would recover, until a recent change in her condition occurred. Her husband, father, George J. Langsdale, two brothers, and a sister of Greencastle, Ind., were at her bedside when she passed away. The body was taken tonight to Indianapolis, where the burial will take place on Friday.

TWO LADS HOLD UP ANOTHER.

George Bartech, the Victim, Says They Used a Revolver in Getting His Sixty Cents.

George Bartech, 184 West Twenty-first street, 11 years old, was held up and robbed of 60 cents and three dice last evening at Twenty-first and Loomis streets by two boys of his own age. The lad declared one of his assailants used a revolver. The Canalport avenue police arrested James Marek, 705 Loomis street. He did not deny the charge, but asserted neither he nor his companion carried a weapon when they attacked Bartech. He named his accomplice, but this lad has not been arrested.

SCORES THE CITY COUNCIL.

Dr. A. B. Clayton, Health Commissioner of Evanston, Reads Report on Tuberculin Test.

Dr. A. B. Clayton, Health Commissioner of Evansten, read a report to the City Council last night in which he scored that body on account of the interference which it has thrown in the way of the Health Commissioner in regard to the test for tuberculin among Evanston cattle.

The City Council set aside a specified sum for the test, and all arrangements were made for carrying it out. State Veterinary Surgeon Lovejoy came to Evanston and several herds of cows were tested, only one case of tuberculosis being found. The work had proceeded to this point when the City Council ordered it stopped until it made an examination of the method of testing the cattle.

Alderman Patten gave a notice last night that he would introduce a new ordinance next week providing that bonds can be given to the City of Evanston which are not signed by surety companies. The Council voted to accept the offer made by a Chicago firm to erect a crematory or garbage at an expense of $4,000. The plumbers' and lumber dealers' licenses were lowered from $50 each to $25, and the Evanston Boat club was given the privilege of erecting a stand to accommodate 8,000 people for its Fourth of July celebration.

CLOUDS OF INSECTS APPEAR.

Lodge in Pedestrians' Hair and Eyes and Fog Electric Arc Lights— Seem to Drift from North.

Clouds of small gnats fogged the arc electric lights last night and were the cause of much annoyance to people on the streets. They seemed to be drifting in from the north. About each light they were congregated in hundreds, forming large masses at the foot of the lamps. After passing one of the lamps every one's clothing was found to be covered with the insects. They lodged in the hair and eyes. At the corner of Adams and Clark streets the swarm was so dense that it extended from one corner to the other. At the south entrance of the City Hall many stopped to comment on the strange appearance. There was no solution of the problem, often propounded, as to their origin or in answer to the question why they appeared in the city.

CAPTAIN ORISON LEE DROWNED.

Former Officer of 160th Indiana Perishes Off the Coast of Albay, Philippine Islands.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message from General MacArthur at Manila today saying Captain Orison Lee of the Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry was drowned off the coast of Albay on June 10. Captain Lee, who was 40 years old, was born at Shelbyville, Ind., and entered the service April 18, 1898, as Captain in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers. He served with that regiment in Cuba from January to March, 1899. He was appointed Captain of the Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry on Aug. 17, 1899, and accompanied the regiment to the Philippines in December.

GOVERNOR TO DECIDE FUTURE ACTION TO STOP ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Reports Made to Him Last Night by All Heads of City Police—Posse Committatus Display Fearful Recklessness in Haste to Shoot at Offenders.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—Governor Lon V. Stephens arrived in St. Louis this evening and held a conference at the Planters' Hotel with the local authorities to consider the status of the strike situation. Chief of Police Campbell, the Police Commissioners, and all Captains of police were summoned before the Governor to report on the progress made in quelling the disorder.

Either of two extremes rents upon the Governor's decision, which at a late hour had not been made public. If he concludes that peace has been restored to the city he will authorize the retirement of the posse. If the citizens' delegation which also waited upon the Governor convinces him that the situation threatens continued anarchy, he may be prevailed upon to call out the militia.

Examples of recklessness in the ranks of the posse are becoming numerous.

One of the improvised buses of the strikers was running alongside a Broadway car filled with deputies early in the evening. A man in the wagon flung an insult at the officers in the car, whereupon a deputy jerked his shotgun to his shoulder and fired into the midst of the wagon's passengers.

The charge struck Miss Winnie Allen, 1319 Grattan street, and inflicted a serious wound in the leg. The girl, who is 19 years old, was taken to her home, and the physicians fear that amputation of the limb will be necessary.

After the shot was fired the deputies jumped from the car and surrounded the wagon, ignoring the wounded girl. A collision between the girl's fellow-passengers and the posse ensued in which the strike sympathizers were worsted. The police were unable to discover what detachment of the posse was guarding the car at the time.

A detachment of the posse, Captain Lloyd Moffett commanding, forced an entrance to the residence of Mrs. Nellie Manning, 6365 North Broadway, during the absence of the family, in the alleged search for a store of dynamite. The deputies found no dynamite, and when Mrs. Manning returned she reported to the police that money and valuables had been stolen from the house.

Ada, the 3-year-old child of Henry Von der Ahe, 2820 North Spring avenue, was run down and instantly killed by a Northern Central line car. The child was playing on the tracks in front of the house, and the mother made an ineffectual attempt to save her from destruction. Motorman Abraham Genow was arrested. The strikers point to the case as typical of the class of inexperienced motormen running cars for the Transit company.

W. D. Mahon, President of the International Union of Street Railway Employés, left for the East today. He will visit Chicago and Cleveland to negotiate for the 450 buses which the local union will operate in competition with the Transit company's cars.

President Mahon also stated that he would visit the national union headquarters in Detroit to arrange for an assessment of $1 each upon the 125,000 members of the organization.

A rumor that the strike will receive its quietus from a change in the management of the Transit company is gaining strength and shrewd observers say such radical action may be expected within a few days.

MERCHANTS ON A SAIL.

THEY INSPECT DRAINAGE CANAL AND EAT ICE CREAM.

Take Passage with Wives on the Ship Hinda—Residents Along the Route Think Admiral Dewey Is Approaching Again—Capt. Butler Impresses Deckhands, Who Carry Frozen Cream—Party Returns from Lockport by Rail.

The good ship Hinda sailed down the Drainage Canal yesterday with the members of the Merchants' club and their wives and guests aboard. The people of Lamont and Romeo thought Admiral Dewey was returning. In great commotion they ran to the highest peaks of the canal banks and strained their eyes. Meanwhile those on board ate ice cream, surveyed the land, and listened to a poem read by Frederick Greeley.

The ostensible object of the trip was to afford a "lemonade outing," but the real purpose was to familiarize the club's members with the engineering features of the canal and the topography of the sanitary system.

The Hinda started at 11:46 o'clock, and Captain Hermon B. Butler, seeing that the current was favorable, ordered all hands to their posts. He put Engineer Isham Randolph and Trustee B. A. Eckhart well in view at the bow to make more formidable the Hinda's demand for right of way. He ordered Deckhands Rollin A. Keyes, Charles L. Bartlett, E. G. Foreman, and Hugh McBirney to carry soda water to the women guests, who were sheltered beneath awnings on deck.

Extract from Log Book.

The Hinda passed slowly over the La Salle street tunnel and changed its course under the Wells street bridge toward the South Branch. The course then, as recorded by Captain Butler's logbook was "sou'west by sou' half sou', and under reefed t'galiant s'ls and a blight in the binnacle we 'shake a day day' to Wells street bridge and sail bodily forth down (or up, as it used to be) the waters of the South Branch."

The dingy scenery of the Southwest Side was passed during the dinner hour. Waiters Benjamin Carpenter, Charles H. Hodges, A. H. Revell, and Joseph T. Bowen corralled all on deck to the cabin and served them "pop" and ham sandwiches.

No sooner had the banks of the canal exerted their monotonous influence on the excursionists that Captain Butler found it necessary to issue a code of rules to curb hilarity.

Report of the Trip.

While Engineer Randolph was explaining the mechanism of the controlling works at Lockport Captain Butler drew up a formal report of the trip to be presented at the next club meeting. The report in part was:

The Chicago River, which has just been discovered by the Merchants' club, is one of the great watercourses of the world, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, and dividing the North, South, and West Sides, which are as the three parts into which all Gaul is divided.

From Lockport the party returned to Chicago over the Santa Fé road, arriving at 8:30 o'clock. In the party, besides those mentioned, were:

Mrs. H. B. Butler,	Dunlap Smith,
Mrs. R. A. Keyes,	Mrs. Hugh McBirney,
Mrs. C. L. Carpenter,	Mrs. C. B. Hodges,
Mrs. A. H. Revell,	Mrs. Frederick Greeley,
Mrs. Henry Hooper,	W. J. Chalmers,
John P. Jones,	W. A. McPartlin,
Mrs. B. A. Eckhart,	Nelson P. Bigelow.
Mrs. C. L. Bartlett,	

OBJECT TO WOMEN AS HEADS.

School Trustees' Reluctance Embarrasses Committees in Naming Supervisors.

Reluctance on the part of school trustees to name women for heads of departments is embarrassing committees endeavoring to fill positions for next year. In instances in which the logical successor to the supervisor of a department is a woman and there are no men favorably considered the position will probably be allowed to remain vacant. Recommendations for the election, transfer, advancement, and dropping of teachers and principals will be voted upon tomorrow at a meeting of the School Management committee of the board.

The Music and Art committees will have to consider the election of supervisors. But for the prejudice against women Mrs. Agnes Heath would probably be chosen as the supervisor of the music department. There is no other candidate possessing qualifications for the position, and it probably will be continued under the acting supervision of Mrs. Heath.

"There is a decided prejudice against employing women for the heads of departments," said Trustees F. J. Loesch, chairman of the Music committee. "There is no man being considered who has the necessary qualifications and there probably will be no election."

For principal of the Chicago Normal School a teacher or principal from one of the schools will be chosen. It is stated by members of the Normal committee that the successor to Superintendent Cooley, who was elected principal of the Normal School and was not able to take his position, will come from the local teaching force.

President Graham H. Harris will recommend to the School Management committee that the number of district superintendents be increased from eight to as large a number as the committee can agree upon. Trustees agree that the supervision of the schools needs additional superintendents.

E. R. Cole, for six years assistant principal of the La Grange High School, was yesterday chosen principal of that school by the trustees. Mr. Cole occupied the chair of science under Superintendent Cooley, whom he succeeds, having been recommended for the principalship by his predecessor.

Acting Superintendent E. C. Delano issued to all the principals of the city schools notice to turn over the money collected from the sale of the G. A. R. medals to Lewis E. Larson at the Superintendent's office. The badges, which are made of the bronze taken from two cannon captured at the battles of Gettysburg and Franklin, contain miniature reproductions of the Lincoln, Grant, and Logan statues. The encampment officials hope by sale of the medals to stimulate patriotism in the school children, as well as interest in the coming celebration.

The Board of Commissioners of the Bridewell has advertised for bids for the work of removing the cell block, which now stands in the John Worthy School, and placing it in the chief building of the bridewell. The block is a mass of Bessemer steel, consisting of three tiers of cells. The cells were placed in the school at a cost of $12,000.

WANTS ARMORY WORK STOPPED

A. Montgomery Ward Seeks to Enjoin Commissioners in Charge of the Parade Ground Construction.

A. Montgomery Ward has again called the attention of the Judges of the Circuit Court to an alleged trespass on the property which, he declares, by virtue of the act of Congress should remain free from buildings of any description.

The commissioners in charge of the construction of a lake front parade ground and an armory are the defendants in the action, and their trespass is declared to be the planning to erect an armory on made land outside the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad company, between Randolph and Madison streets.

Mr. Ward declares the process of filling in the space to be occupied by the foundations of the parade ground and the armory has begun, and unless the injunction of the court issue to stop the work his rights as an adjacent landholder will be irreparably injured.

Pennsylvania's Banks.

Pennsylvania has more national banks within her borders than any other State. The number is 426. New York has 327.

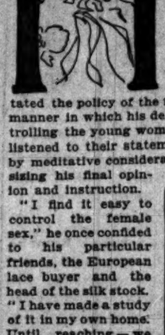
ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO ST. LOUIS.

Earlier Departure of Daylight Special from Chicago.

The Daylight Special of the Illinois Central for St. Louis now leaves Chicago daily at 9:30 a. m. Diamond Special leaves at 10:15 p. m. Route now over its own tracks for the entire distance via Springfield. Daylight Special newly equipped and finer than ever, with new parlor car, buffet-library-smoking car, and complete dining car. Tickets and reservations at 90 Adams street. H. J. Phelps, City Pass. Agt. 'Phone Central 2705.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
THE FLOORWALKER

"All the world was Adam once,
With Eve by his side!"
—Jean Ingelow.



He was undeniably a credit to the establishment. No other floorwalker in the house of Twist & Taffeta was so majestic of stature, so magnificent of mien, so clarion of voice, so authoritative of manner, so dictatorial of speech as Alexander McGregor McTavish. It was quite a treat to see him come striding down the main aisle, his portly person in its well-fitting black garments and immaculate linen, its tall collar and ministerial tie, a reproach to those garbed with less scrupulous attention to the details which we are assured make perfection. His method of dealing with the salespeople was monarchical in its decision and finality. Hesitation was unknown to him. A thing was right or it was wrong. From his dictum, precisely and pompously delivered, there was no appeal. That he might possibly be guilty of an error of judgment never entered his head. There were those in the store who wondered if it were not likely that he dictated the policy of the firm to the heads thereof. They had a vague idea of the humble manner in which his deliberate decisions would be accepted. But it was chiefly in controlling the young women clerks that his executive supremacy was made plain. He listened to their statements with head gently inclined, with noble brow overshadowed by meditative consideration, with the sweeping gesture of one large, white hand emphasizing his final opinion and instruction.

"I find it easy to control the female sex," he once confided to his particular friends, the European lace buyer and the head of the silk stock. "I have made a study of it in my own home. Until reaching—we will say the meridian of life," here he rubbed the bald spot on his head with a tentative forefinger, "I resided with my mother. In all things she deferred to me. When it pleased providence to remove her I went to live with my sister. Her husband occasionally intimated that he considered my course autocratic. I succeeded even there in making my will law. Now that I am at the head of my own household it is an accepted fact—accepted, I mean, by Mrs. McTavish, that I must rule absolutely. I permit no invasion of my rights. I allow no dictatorial suggestions. I insist upon the unfailing compliance due to me as head of the house. One mistake in this matter, ge[illegible], is fatal. Permit a woman to find you obedient once and you are no longer king in the domestic realm. Some evening, gentlemen, I hope to entertain you in my abode, that there you may have existent proof of how a home is conducted when under the supervision of a man who admits of no contradiction—permits no advice!"

Mr. Dobson looked at Mr. Geer. Mr. Geer looked at Mr. Dobson.

"I—I think I was rather lenient during the life of Mrs. Geer," said the head of the silk department.

"I shall surely profit by your wisdom when I decide to seek matrimonial felicity," declared the lace buyer.

"Come up any night—any night at all, gentlemen!" urged the McTavish cordially. "My tastes are domestic. I am always at home in the evening—generally lying on the lounge enjoying a good cigar while my wife reads the paper to me or plays minor music to soothe my harassed nerves!"

He put his thumbs in the armholes of his white duck vest and sent a complacent look around.

"Delightful!" mused Mr. Geer.

"Heavenly!" commented Mr. Dobson.

"Walk right in and holler!" instructed Mr. McTavish. "My wife knows that my guests are to be made welcome whenever they appear. Smoke if you wish. Try a glass of cool beer. A man's house is his castle, and he's the lord of it! That's my motto, gentlemen!"

The gentlemen sighed enviously. It was not every one who was such a lucky dog as McTavish. And one close, sultry July night they boarded a Metropolitan train and went out to his house. They found it easily, a pleasant, colonnaded mansion of colonial aspect set back from the street in the shade of some mature maples. The hall door stood ajar. Mr. Geer pressed the electric button. No one came. Mr. Dobson then pressed the button. Still no response. Mr. Geer patted his cravat. Mr. Dobson straightened his new straw hat.

"Maybe they're out!" he suggested.

"No. I hear voices. Try again."

Mr. Dobson tried again—and without success. "Suppose we walk in," he said.

"They're so informal, I suppose it would be all right."

"Certainly!"

So they went in. The front room was dark. The dining-room in the rear was, however, brightly lighted. And there the lace buyer and the silk man saw some curious process of initiation in the course of accomplishment. Mr. McTavish stood beside the table, from which he and his wife had evidently just risen. She was a little bit of a fair-haired woman whose head did not reach his shoulder. She was tying a blue-checked apron around the great girth of his Falstaffian waist.

"The idea of that girl going off without a moment's warning!" They could hear her shrill but sweet little voice in indignant comment. "Now, Alec, do be careful with those new glasses! Those first, then the silver, then the dishes. And don't drain the glass or silver. Wipe them right out of the hot water—hot, remember! Here, stand still!" She stepped on a stool to tie another apron around his neck. "Now take off your cuffs and pull up your shirt sleeves. There—that will do. The last time you washed the dishes you nicked one of the Haviland plates. I don't want that to happen again. You understand?"

"Yes, dear!"

Was that meek reply made in the voice of the lordly McTavish?

"Get me that low rocker out of the study—the one with the cushions. Yes—that. And where did you leave the evening paper? How forgetful you are getting to be! It's in your coat pocket—thanks. Turn out the gas range. The water must be boiling."

Mrs. McTavish sank into the rocker with the cushions. Mrs. McTavish put her slippered feet on a hassock and settled herself to read. Mr. McTavish, with one apron secured over his swelling bosom and another dangling around his black broadcloth legs, began to remove the dishes with a skill and deftness which would have done credit to a trained Ethiopian.

Five minutes passed—five minutes during which the silk man sat with his handkerchief crammed into his mouth, and the lace buyer, writhing in an ecstasy of silent mirth, gave him mute but eloquent digs in the ribs. The silk man gasped.

"Alec!"

The clatter of dishes was momentarily suspended.

"Yes, lovey!"

"I think I hear the baby. You fix his bottle and take it up. Two-thirds milk, one-third water, and a half teaspoon of sugar. You know how. Take it up to him right away!" A few minutes later the stairs creaked under the tread of the gallant floorwalker. "He wasn't awake," he said, returning. "Awful hot night, isn't it?"

He paused beside his wife's chair. He wiped his flushed forehead. She lifted her serene little face and nodded.

"Yes. When the dishes are done go up to the drug store and bring me down an orange phosphate. While you are there you'd better telephone to dear mother. I shall want her to take care of the baby while I go to the Rest Cure Convention for Overtaxed Wives. O, by the way, when you see your brother John tell him the next time he comes here he must leave his cigars at home. My curtains are almost ruined."

"Just as you say, sweetness!"

"And, Alec—what's that?"

She had dashed up, dropping the paper. Both turned frightened faces toward the front room.

"Burglars!" she panted.

The next instant she had dashed to the sideboard, grabbed something out of a drawer, thrust it into her husband's hand, and pushed him before her.

"Shoot!" she screamed, and touched the electric button. Instantly the parlor was flooded with light. And two giggling, aghast, middle-aged men stood crimson-faced, and with frantic arms upflung, before the host and his wife.

"Geer! Dobson!" gasped McTavish.

There was an appalling silence.

"These are friends of yours, Alexander!" The voice of little Mrs. McTavish was crisp and cold as a mountain torrent. "Is it customary for them to enter residences without intimation? Perhaps it would be better if you were to entertain them around the corner. I am going up-stairs to my innocent child!"

She went. McTavish entertained them around the corner—after he had duly removed his aprons. They lined up by the bar. The floorwalker drank more than was good for him. The silk man laughed all the way back to the city. The lace buyer looked solemn. He had been keeping his eye on the blonde girl in the chiffons, and now domestic bliss—

"I'll be hanged if I know whether—"

"Whether what?" asked the silk man.

"O—nothing! Here's my corner. Now, what the devil are you laughing at?"

That night he dreamed of the girl in the chiffons. She had the locks of Medusa. Her eyes glared balefully. She wielded a broomstick in one muscular hand.

TWO FARMERS WANT WIVES.

Postmaster Gordon of Chicago Is Consulted on the Question—One Bars Red Hair—The Other Plain Faces.

Postmaster Gordon is in receipt of letters from two residents of the rural districts asking him to assist them in getting Chicago girls for wives.

One of the applicants for a helpmate lives in Wisconsin, has dark hair and blue eyes, and does his own cooking.

His letter reads as follows:

Vaughn, Wis., June 17.—Postmaster, Chicago: Please publish this in a good daily newspaper:

Wife Wanted—A good-looking girl, not taller than 5 feet 4 inches, not older than 23 years, not heavier than 145 pounds. I am a farmer, have 160 acres of land, a good team, and do my own cooking. I am 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weigh 160 pounds, and have dark hair and blue eyes. My address is Will Meyer, Langlade County, Wis.

Postmaster: Should there be charges, please have it published and send me the statement and I will send it by return mail.

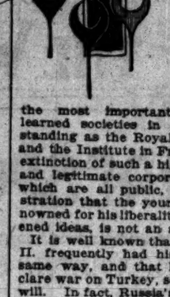
The other applicant bars girls with red hair, and stipulates that any woman who expects to go to his country home in Michigan to become his bride must have at least $50 in cash.

This letter reads as follows:

Portland, Michigan, June 16, 1900.—Postmaster Chicago—Wife wanted, but not with red hair, over 25, not over 45, with good moral caracter and mile dispision. When you have answered this letter tell the public that any lady that answers this letter must have $50 on arrival. I am a sober and industrias man, but hate to work for my living. Yours truly, C. W. FISHER.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]



EMPEROR NICHOLAS has created a most painful impression among the educated and thoughtful people of Russia by issuing a ukase peremptorily suppressing the so-called "Imperial Free Economic society," founded considerably more than a century ago under the auspices of the great Empress Catherine. It was the most important and influential of learned societies in Russia, of the same standing as the Royal society in England and the Institute in France, and the sudden extinction of such a highly useful, patriotic, and legitimate corporation, the debates of which are all public, constitutes a demonstration that the young Czar, although renowned for his liberality and for his enlightened ideas, is not an altogether free agent.

It is well known that Emperor Alexander II. frequently had his hand forced in the same way, and that he was driven to declare war on Turkey, sorely against his own will. In fact, Russia's rulers are autocrats chiefly in name, and, although there is no national constitution in Russia, it may be questioned whether they are not quite as much subservient to the will of the people, and especially to the views of their Ministers, as sovereigns in countries where the parliamentary system prevails. Indeed, it is a matter for discussion whether the Czar is as free an agent as President McKinley.

Emperor Nicholas, by the by, has completed the purchase of Rosenhohe, one of the prettiest places near Darmstadt, and which belonged, I believe, to the late Prince William of Hesse. He has not yet fixed the exact date for his arrival at Darmstadt, but proposes to spend several weeks there, as he is in the habit of doing each year.

The wife of the new Minister of War at Paris—namely: General André—was formerly a footlight favorite, and under the name of "Mlle. Chapuis" achieved considerable success on the stage of the Opera Comique at Paris. Mme. André is, I believe, the first ex-actress to figure as one of the Cabinet women at Paris, the antecedents of some of the wives of other French Cabinet Ministers having been of a far inferior character. Thus the late wife of M. Rouvier, who has repeatedly held Cabinet office, and on two occasions at least the Premiership, was a woman whose previous career had been of the most extraordinary character. For it was she who had induced the famous pulpit orator, the Abbé Constant, to renounce his vows of celibacy in order to marry her. Ere long she deserted him. She afterwards acted as newspaper correspondent, being on one occasion expelled from the press gallery of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and later married M. Rouvier, the statesman.

The foreign diplomatic corps in Paris had forgotten about her antecedents until she herself one day recalled them during the course of a conversation at a dinner which was being given by her husband when Prime Minister. The Papal Nuncio, as dean of the diplomatic corps, was seated at her right hand, and, being amazed by the knowledge which she displayed concerning ecclesiastical affairs, eventually asked her how it was that a woman could know so much about the affairs of the church. Without the slightest hesitancy Mme. Rouvier at once informed the Nuncio that she had learned all about Roman Catholicism during her marriage with the Abbé Constantin, who had been excommunicated on her account. This was rather a shock for the prelate. But he was too courtly and well bred to show his feelings about the matter, yet could not refrain from subsequently informing his diplomatic colleagues of his strange discovery. Unless I am much mistaken this took place during the Presidency of Jules Grévy, whose own wife had previously been in his domestic employ as cook and laundress.

I may add that General de Gallifet in resigning the post of Minister of War left on bad terms with his colleagues in the Cabinet, and, although he had resigned on the pretext of ill health, took the trouble to make it known through his friends and even through the press within a few hours after his resignation that he was in excellent condition and had never felt better in his life.

The new Minister of War, General André, is an intimate friend of ex-Premier Brisson, and his advent to office is understood to mean that all of the officers who took part in the Dreyfus conspiracy will be severely dealt with. Gallifet, it may be remembered, insisted that a sponge should be passed over the entire affair, and that none of the friends or foes of the now almost forgotten prisoner of Devil's Island should be molested on his account. General André does not share this view, and holds that the army should be purged of all dishonest and intriguing officers, realizing that a stain will remain on its escutcheon and that its honor will retain a tarnish until the entire mystery in connection with the "affaire" is dispelled and the true culprits punished.

General André has commenced by making a clean sweep of nearly all of the heads of the various bureaux at the War department, and is wielding the broom in that Augean stable of the French government service with a degree of vigor that is altogether unprecedented.

The Bachelors' club in London is anxious that it should be understood that the Duke of Orleans did not resign, but that he was expelled in exemplary fashion. The expulsion took place on May 17 last by a unanimous vote on the part of the committee. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the club was founded twenty years ago by the late Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, the late Augustus Savile of Rufford Abbey, and by Mr. William Gillett, who alone survives. Its first President was the late Duke of Albany.

Mr. Gillett is the least distinguished of the club's founders, and is something of a "bounder." His entire existence may be said to have been devoted to one object—namely: getting into society. It was with that aim in view that he first conceived the idea of the Bachelors' club, which for many years was looked upon as the headquarters of the London "petits crévés," or "gommeus," and which was distinguished for its persistent blackballing of all Americans. By degrees the class of men forming part of the club improved, and with it the position of Mr. Gillett, who then began to give periodical banquets, at which he invited anybody with a title who would consent to honor him with his presence. So ignorant are people of his origin that when some years ago a report was started to the effect that he was about to marry Lady Mary Sackville he was described as an American, although the fact is that he is the younger son of a prosperous banker in a small English country town.

The following cruel remark sums up exactly the impression made by the maiden speech of Count Boni de Castellane in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris the other day: "Small is his person, small is his voice, small is his speech, and, when he is finished, one concludes that the amount of good sense that he possesses is smaller still."

NEW SMALLPOX CASES DEVELOP

Two Additional Members of the Ogden Family Are Attacked by Disease—Physicians Advise Vaccination.

Two more smallpox cases have been discovered by Dr. Spalding of the Health department at 5807 Rosalie court, where four patients were found on Monday. The two new cases are in the same family, the stricken ones being J. G. Ogden, 69 years old, and Gertrude Ogden, 20 years.

The old man is the father of Elizabeth and Jane Ogden, who are already ill with the malady.

The spread of the disease is not puzzling to Dr. Spalding, as he says that neither of those who caught the disease was vaccinated.

The house was disinfected and the officials say that there is now no danger. They add, however, a warning to the neighbors to be vaccinated at once.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

"A FRIEND OF CÆSAR" PORTRAYS PAGAN LIFE IN ROME.

It Is Intended as a Sort of Companion Novel to "Quo Vadis," Depicting the Other Side of the Same Life—Its Author, William Stearns Davis, Is a Young Author of Promise, Though His Book Has Serious Defects That Hide Its Merits.

It is regrettable that William Stearns Davis, in the preface of his novel, "A Friend of Cæsar" (Macmillan), should have invited comparison with "Quo Vadis." While the book is in many ways clever, and, as the work of a young man not yet through college, remarkable, yet by the comparison thus invited its weaknesses stand forth to the exclusion of its merits.

In the first place, the book is didactic to a tiresome degree. With a student's love of imparting knowledge to a benighted world Mr. Davis has added a wealth of footnotes that alone would make a condensed history of Roman life and customs during the age of Cæsar. Then, with the clean cut, compact plot of the Polish author's book in mind, that of this one seems loosely jointed, clumsy, and confused. There are too many people with interests that have too little bearing on the main part of the story to justify their introduction into it. But that which detracts most from the effect is an element of modernity that pervades it. This is not so apparent in the political parts, but in those chapters pertaining to the social life the sentiment and mode of expression are fully 1900 years removed from the togs and tunic. Baiæ is called the Newport or Brighton of the Romans, which inverted comparison strikes a jarring note that is sounded again and again. Yet with all these faults the book has real merit. It is the author's aim to interpret the pagan point of view as "Quo Vadis" has the Christian, and his effort is not entirely unsuccessful.

We first meet Quintus Drusus, the central figure of the story, on the day he arrives at his estates from Greece, where he has been studying philosophy. After a hurried visit to Cornelia, his betrothed, he goes to Rome to declare himself the friend of Cæsar. Crassus had been defeated, Julia was dead, and Pompey and Cæsar were at swords' points, so naturally Drusus' advocacy of his friend's cause made him many enemies. Among the most active of these were Lucius Ahenobarbus, a distant cousin, and Cornelia's uncle and guardian. Here by devious ways are intreduced scores of people, but the most important is Agias, a young Greek slave, by whose untiring efforts the elaborate schemes of Lucitus to take the life of Drusus come to naught. One while, to save her lover, Cornelia pretends a warm affection for Lucius. She even allows the rumor to get about that there is an engagement; but Drusus bars his way to more things than Cornelia's hand, and his danger is as great as ever. When Cornelia confesses this deception there is a tremendous scene, which is extremely well done. When Cæsar has crossed the Rubicon and the warfare begins in earnest Drusus is ever close by him, and Cornelia, consumed with dread, languishes at Baiæ, where she is kept a prisoner by her uncle. One night, however, the town is attacked by pirates, and to her delight she is carried off by them. She is taken to Egypt, where she assumes the position of a Roman lady of rank and soon becomes the friend of Cleopatra. Their intercourse is interesting and the author makes a pretty story of it. Thither comes Cæsar at last with Drusus, and the love story is ended, but we are vouchsafed a few last touches such as the tragic end of Pompey.

It is a long story and bears upon the face of it the evidence of infinite pains as regards the detail in setting and events.

Well known as an economist, lecturer, and historian, John A. Hobson adds to his reputation for original and careful study in economic directions by his latest work, called "The Economics of Distribution" (Macmillan). Though known to be an adherent of that modern school of English sentimentalists in which Ruskin and Morris are still the greatest names, no advocate of the laissez faire doctrines can complain of the manner in which Mr. Hobson presents his subject here. The evils of distribution of which he treats are not those which form part of the stock phrasing or cant of the collectivists, but are proved to be due quite as much to the lack of competition as to any other cause. He shows that the buyer, ordinarily the stronger in the market, becomes weaker just in proportion to his necessities, and he goes far within his limited space to overthrow the idea that any gain accrues to the consumer from the interplay of the relations of land, capital, and labor. With entire fairness he argues that present inequalities of competition are to be met and overcome in two ways, and two only, and calls attention to the present lack of equal opportunity in respect of land and capital at the same time that he holds up the theory of the individualist as one of these means, while the other demands the "substitution of a public monopoly for those private monopolies which inequality of economic opportunity has founded"—in a word, collectivism. There is no account taken of existing tendencies, the argument, within its self-imposed limits, being exceedingly close and fairly convincing.

It has been said with great reason that the genealogist knows but one family—his own. Mgr. Robert Seton proves this, in a way, in his large octavo volume, newly published as Bronnan's, called "An Old Family: The Setons in Scotland and America." But he has the excuse, lacking with many, that his is a family of great age and distinction, reaching back far into the middle ages for its origin and with coat-armor derived from one of the earliest armories in Europe.

As far back as 1107, in the beginning of the reign of the first Alexander of Scotland, there appears a younger brother of Robert, named Saher de Say, whose royal grants were called Saytoun, abbreviating to Seton, from whom are descended the Earls of Winton, among many others. But before this the family appears under the name of Picot, the pikeman, in Normandy. This Picot it was who assumed the title of De Say, doubtless from certain grants of lands, and traced descent from the noble family of the Avenels, descended, in turn, from Harold the Dane, a kinsman of the first Norman King of England.

Many royal families of Europe have a descent less ancient and illustrious. The Setons were not merely lords of many lands in Normandy and Norman England, but they preserved their race intact and in undoubted prominence through the intervening centuries. In America they have had a record no less honorable, the saintly foundress of the Sisters of Charity being of that family and many persons distinguished in both the colonial and national history of America.

ELIZA J. CRANE'S WILL IS FILED.

Leaves an Estate Valued at $280,000—Grandchildren Fare Well.

The will of the late Mrs. Eliza J. Crane, widow of Charles S. Crane, was filed for probate yesterday. The testatrix left an estate valued at $280,000. Of this $115,000 is in personal property and $165,000 in Chicago real estate. The will provides for the following bequests:

Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home of Chicago, Carroll and Sheldon streets, $5,000; William Coates, nephew, of Paterson, N. J., $5,000; Charles Coates, nephew, of Paterson, N. J., $5,000; Eugenia Eliza Ketcham, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y., $11,000; James B. Stewart, nephew, $5,000; Fannie E. Ketcham, niece, of Amityville, Long Island, N. Y., $5,000; Frank Ryerson Crane, grandson, $10,000; Ernest Mitchell Crane, grandson, $10,000; Hannah Nelson, servant, $1,000; Augusta Jenson, servant, $50.

The remainder of the estate, both personal and real, was left to Frank R. Crane, son of the testatrix, who was also made executor of the will without bonds. Two days before her death the testatrix added a codicil in which she left $10,000 to each of her grandsons and the sums mentioned to her servants.

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line, June 19, 20, July 3, 9, 17, Aug. 1, 7, and 21; good returning until Oct. 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, and Deadwood, S. D. Quickest time. Best service. For tickets and full information apply at ticket offices, Chicago and Northwestern railway, 193 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

GOOD HEALTH

Comes to Those Who Wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Are you sick? Are you nervous, weak or debilitated, have you pains in your back and limbs? There is a cure for you, a remedy which never fails to give quick and permanent results. It pours an invigorating stream of electricity into the afflicted parts for hours while you sleep. "Electricity is Life," and it never fails when applied right.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is not like anything else. It is stronger, more durable, more effective. It cures when nothing else will. It has 5,000 cures now after all else had failed. You wear it while you sleep, and get its power through special cushion electrodes, which never burn nor blister. It has a regulator. As good for women as for men.

Try It Now!

See what it has done for others and you will know what it can do for you. Consult me free at my office, or write for my beautifully illustrated 80 page book, with prices and proof free.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 214 State-st., Corner Quincy, CHICAGO.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Nuptials of Miss Susan C. Reid and James D. Neilson—Other Weddings Announced.

Society events for today:
Wedding of Miss Owens and Mr. Crerar.
Wedding of Miss Brophy and Dr. W. H. G. Logan.
Wedding of Miss Smibert and Mr. Thomas Lyon.
Wedding of Miss Bloom and Mr. Leopold Block.
Wedding of Miss Elizabeth Mulford and Mr. Harry Arthur Daugherty.

The wedding of Miss Susan Chandler Reid and Mr. James Drake Neilson took place last evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, the Rev. Dr. Willard Robinson performing the ceremony. Miss Alice Bird Reid was the maid of honor. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Charles Mather Smith, 21 Walton place, gave a tea yesterday afternoon at the Saddle and Cycle club for Miss Charlotte Silsbee and Mr. Francis Drexel Smith and their bridal party.

A dance was given last evening at the Lexington Hotel for the Universities of Pennsylvania and Chicago baseball teams. A buffet supper was served. Thirty-five couples were present.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Page Smith, daughter of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, 491 Dearborn avenue, to Mr. Hyde Wallace Perce.

A lawn fête, from 4 to 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the rectory fund of Christ's Church, Winnetka, will be given on Thursday, June 28, on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoyt at their country residence, Sheridan road, Winnetka. Among those assisting Mrs. Hoyt will be Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mrs. S. S. Greeley, Mrs. George Higginson Jr., Mrs. Beach, Mrs. James A. Pugh, and Miss Landon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McCullough and the Misses McCullough of Lake Forest will sail for Europe on June 30.

Mrs. F. S. Winston and Miss Mervyn Winston have gone East for the Harvard class week exercises.

MAHLON O. JONES DIES ABROAD.

Former Chicagoan and Member of the Union League Club Expires at Residence in Dinard, France.

Mahlon Ogden Jones, who died in Dinard, France, on Monday, was a resident of this city and the second son of William E. Jones, one of Chicago's earliest settlers and pioneer real estate men. Mr. Jones was born on the old Jones homestead, Clark and Locust streets, in 1849. William E. Jones, his father, arrived in this city in 1830 and was the first partner of the late William B. Ogden in the firm of Ogden & Jones.

Through real estate investments on the North and West Sides the elder Mr. Jones amassed a fortune that on his death in 1861 was bequeathed to his four children. William Ogden Jones, the eldest son, died in 1880. Mahlon Ogden Jones was a graduate of Yale and before his health failed was a well-known Chicago clubman. He was a member of the Union League, Chicago, and University clubs.

About twelve years ago Mr. Jones and his family removed from this city to his summer residence, Wood's Holl, Mass. In 1895, his ailment increasing, he purchased a residence in Dinard, France, and left this country. Mr. Jones was married in 1890 to Miss Susanna Earle, daughter of General Earle of Washington, D. C., who survives him. He was the father of four children. Two sisters, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones and Miss Frances Ogden Jones, reside in New York City.

Paralysis and Coffee Symptoms Disappear When Drug Is Abandoned.

"Tea and coffee were forbidden by my physician, for I had symptoms of paralysis and it was plain that the coffee was the cause of the trouble. I began using Postum Food Coffee and am now a steady advertisement for Postum. The old symptoms of paralysis disappeared in a very brief time after I began the use of Postum and quit the use of coffee. Do not use my name publicly, if you please."
——, Morrow, O. The above name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee is such a direct poison to the nerve centers of many highly organized people that it produces all sorts of disorders, from stomach and bowel troubles, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, etc., etc., up to more intricate nervous troubles, such as paralysis. The way to keep well is to leave off coffee or any nerve destroyer of that sort, and use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct rebuilder of the nerve centers. Sure and well defined improvement in health will follow this course, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

SPEAKING OF QUALITY—BLATZ BEER

☆THE STAR MILWAUKEE☆ holds fast to public favor. The honest and delicious flavor of malt and hops—and the delicate aroma of these beers will satisfy the most fastidious.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (Non-intoxicant) INVALUABLE SUMMER TONIC
All Druggists.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE.
CHICAGO BRANCH, CORNER UNION AND ERIE STS.,
Telephone Monroe 364.

Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as your household disinfectant

An odorless, colorless liquid disinfectant; powerful, safe and cheap.

Destroys disease germs and noxious gases. Prevents sickness. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists and high-class grocers. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt-st., New York.

KANSAS CITY
Great Rock Island Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

"THIS MAJESTIC LIE,"
The Last Story Written by
STEPHEN CRANE
Commences in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE

TO ACT ON BANK UNION.

FIRST NATIONAL CALLS SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Date Is July 24 and Proposed Amalgamation Will Be Dealt With—E. A. Shedd to Be Nominated as a Director of the Security Title and Trust Company—Railroad Earnings—In the Stock Market—Closing Curb Prices Quoted.

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank voted yesterday to call a special meeting of stockholders for July 24 to act on the amalgamation with the Union National Bank. This will be the last step in approval of the plan on the part of the First National. The call for the meeting, signed by Cashier R. J. Street, is as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Chicago on the 24th day of July, 1900, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of said bank, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Illinois, for the purposes:

"(1.) Of voting upon a proposition to amend article 5 of the articles of association in relation to the disposition of the new stock in cases where it is voted to increase the capital of the association.

"(2.) To vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the association from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

"(3.) To vote upon a proposition to increase the number of the Board of Directors from eleven to fifteen; and if such increase is favored.

"(4.) To elect the four new members of the board thus provided for. A full attendance is desired."

The call, as will be seen, makes provision for the election of only four new members. A. A. Carpenter, it is understood, will resign, leaving the vacancy to be filled by the fifth of the Union National's representatives.

The Board of Directors of the Union National Bank will meet tomorrow afternoon and they will issue a similar call for a meeting of shareholders to take action on the consolidation of the banks.

To Nominate E. A. Shedd.

At the postponed annual meeting of the Security Title and Trust company, to be held on July 18, E. A. Shedd will be nominated for election as a director to fill a vacancy created by resignation on the board. Mr. Shedd is also a director of the Chicago Title and Trust company. An element among stockholders of the Security company charge that the election of Mr. Shedd is proposed in order to bring about an end of the warfare in restraint of trade between the three companies. Mr. Shedd's name was suggested for election as a director at the annual meeting of the Security company on Monday, but nothing to the contrary was developed on that occasion, and the vote was reached an adjournment was taken to July 18.

Mr. Shedd is said to be a stockholder in each of the three companies. The idea which is entertained by part of the stockholders of the Chicago Title and Trust company is trying to obtain entrance to the board in order to facilitate reunion of the interests controlling the companies. The situation is still somewhat strained as a result of the war in prices.

In the Stock Market.

Chicago City railway stock again sold low in the local market yesterday, falling to 247 under sales in small lots. In part explanation of the weakness the stock has displayed during the last few days it is stated that one hundred shares liquidated by a broker who disposed of the holdings. The broker, it is stated, misinterpreted his instructions, and, when the stock declined to take the stock after it had been bought. Selling of Linseed preferred and common broke the stocks 7% cents and all told 40¢ and 30¢ and the preferred down to 51¼. There was little doing in the balance of the list.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
June 2d week..$	90,200	$ 89,100	$ 1,100
From July 1...	4,088,528	4,394,088	543,339

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

June 2d week..$	279,331	218,569	60,762
From July 1...	13,252,456	11,243,040	2,018,516

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

June 2d week...	503,700	460,956	42,868
From July 1...	20,858,639	26,492,004	3,365,975

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

June 2d week...	532,000	450,000	82,000
From Jan. 1...	12,453,679	11,355,108	1,108,571

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

June 2d week...	84,000	77,000	7,000
From Jan...	533,943	474,742	59,101

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

June 2d week...	69,400	69,100	30,300
From July 1...	4,215,787	3,168,573	1,047,215

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

June 2d week...	200,700	174,000	26,000
From July 1...	9,437,500	8,672,500	765,000

MEXICAN NATIONAL.

June 2d week...	188,201	125,856	62,345
From July 1...	3,004,780	3,100,823	553,957

Financial Notes.

Directors of the Federal Steel company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on July 20. Books are now closed and will reopen on July 10.

Metropolitan Street railway company of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable on July 16. Books close on June 23 and reopen on July 11.

The Palmer, Mass., 8½ per cent one to twenty years grammar school bonds, amounting to $52,000, were sold from private list at par to 106.674.

Referring to their estimate that the Metropolitan elevated operating expenses for this year would amount to 57 per cent, Alfred L. Baker & Co. say: "The actual operating expenses of the Metropolitan road, given us by the officials for the last eight months, indicate that the 57 per cent should be added 10 per cent for loop rental, and the gross amount of $36,250 for taxes and other rental expenses. This item of taxes with rentals amounts to 5.07 per cent. The 41.5 per cent, 10 per cent, and 5.07 per cent added together make 56.57 per cent, which, according to the officials of the road, should be the operating expenses. Our figures were 57 per cent."

Foreign exchange was easier yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

	Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual		487⅞	484⅝
Commercial		486¼	480⅝
Paris francs—			
Actual		515⅝	518¾
Commercial		519¾	521¼
German marks—			
Actual		95 7-16	94⅝
Commercial		95¾	94⅞

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	84⅞	85¼
American Woolen	19	19¼
Do pfd	71¼	72
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Cal. Arm Plate	2	3
Do pfd	40	47
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	104	105
Consolidated Gas	225	230
Distilling Company of America	5	5⅛
Do pfd	19	19¼
Electric Vehicle	¾	1
Do pfd	1¼	1⅝
Illinois Electric Vehicle	¾	1
International Pump	16	17¼
Do pfd	62	65
National Salt	39	40
Do pfd	90	92
National Sugar pfd	100	104
Otis Elevator	29⅝	29¾
Do pfd	99	100
Royal Baking Powder	88¼	90
Standard Oil	535	540

Sales on Local 'Change.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,000	10¾	10¼	10¾
American Linseed pfd	1,111	50	47½	47½
Chicago City Railway	80	250	247	247
Lake St. Elevated certif.	150	9¼	9¼	9¼
Met. Elevated pfd	100	77	77	77
National Biscuit	255	28¾	28¼	28¾
Union Elevated	33	90	90	90
West Chicago	20	103¼	103¼	103¼

BONDS.

$ 4000 Lake dsb 5s.	92¼	$22000 Met El 4s	97	
1000 do	92¾	56000 do	97¾	
8000 do	92¾	500 Lake Inc 5s	102	
10000 N W El 5s	102¾	5000 Chi Gas 5s	107¾	

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 19.	June 12.
New York	$157,646,604	$168,068,972
Chicago	22,664,570	24,242,119
Boston	19,115,951	20,439,623
Philadelphia	16,066,876	16,161,200
St. Louis	5,649,108	6,218,005
Baltimore	3,283,284	3,665,632

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c premium before clearing, 15c premium after; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, 10c discount asked.

TRADING IN MORE QUIET TONE.

Market on Wall Street Begins with Some Life, but Closes Dull.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—After the active speculation of yesterday and Saturday the stock market quietened down considerably today. There was a little life in the early dealing and stocks showed a distinct tendency to advance, but business fell off materially about the noon hour and became positively dull until about the last half hour of the session. Then a severe drive was made at the stocks of the Chicago traction companies, which sent their quotations down rapidly and violently, and sympathetically depressed the remainder of the list.

The trouble in the local traction quarter was precipitated in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The occasion for the bear attack on this security was a decision by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court on the application of a citizen for an injunction to restrain the company from collecting the 10-cent fares it recently instituted on some portions of its lines.

The application was denied on technical grounds, but the court intimated that the action of the railroad in charging 10 cents was illegal and that the proper course for a taxpayer to pursue in the matter was to apply to the Attorney General of the State for the institution of proceedings to annul the charter of the company. London bought the market opened strong on the continuance of the upward movement for Americans in London, although consols and other securities there were depressed on the Chinese situation. These conflicting movements in London have come to be regarded with suspicion on this side. It is thought that the firmness of Americans over there while other stocks are weak is due to manipulative orders from New York.

There was pronounced weakness in Republic Iron and Steel preferred, due to liquidation and measured by a net loss of 2¾ points. The other iron and steel stocks sold off somewhat also.

More gold will be shipped to Europe this week. The German steamer today took out $3,500,000 and the French steamer on Thursday will carry at least $1,000,000. The probability is that the amount will be greatly increased tomorrow, when all the arrangements will have to be completed for shipments by the French steamer.

The money market continues to resist the influence of these shipments, but a hardening of rates apparently cannot be delayed much longer.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The liquidation of stocks was rather decisively checked today, and, as was to be expected after the considerable decline of yesterday and Saturday, there was a sufficient demand from outstanding shorts to accomplish a rally in prices. The bond market was dull and prices went lower. Total sales, par value, $1,275,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Jn 19.	Jn 18.
Amn. Sugar	18,600	116¾	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝
Amn. Tobacco	6,800	98½	88½	88½	89
Amn. Tinplate	700	19½	18½	18½	19
Do pfd	100	73½	73½	73½	73
Amn. Cotton Oil	900	31½	30⅝	31½	31
Amn. Smelting	1,900	86¾	85½	85⅝	86
Do pfd	300	90	89¾	89¾	89¼
Am. Steel & Wire	4,400	31⅝	30⅝	31	31
Do pfd	200	72½	71⅞	72⅛	71⅝
Atchison	1,600	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Do pfd	20,800	71	69¾	70¾	70¼
Am. Steel Hoop	600	18¾	17⅞	18¾	18¼
Amn. Linseed	100	10½	10½	10½	10
Do pfd	100	50½	50½	50½	53
Am. Malt. Co. pfd	500	20⅞	20	20	20¼
Am. Car Foundry	2,000	14⅞	14	14¼	15
Do pfd	600	85¾	84¼	84¼	86
Amn. Ice	300	30	29½	29½	30½
Do pfd	100	80½	80½	80½	82
Bk. Rap. Trans.	11,500	67⅞	65¾	66¾	66¾
Brunswick	700	7½	7	7	7½
Balto. & Ohio	1,800	75¾	74⅜	74⅝	74½
Do pfd	2,000	91¾	90¾	91¼	92
C. B. & Q	12,900	125	123¼	124¾	124½
C. & N. W	1,000	152	151	151	156½
C. M. & St. P	23,000	112⅜	111⅛	111⅝	112¾
C. R. I. & P	6,900	105¾	104¾	104¾	105
Canada Southern	100	50	50	50	49
Ches. & Ohio	1,600	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
Can. S. R. of N. J.	1,000	121	120	121	120½
C. C. C. & St. L	700	55	55	55¼	56¼
Canadian Pacific	50	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,000	190	187½	187½	189
Col. & Southern	200	9¾	9	9¼	5¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,400	31	30	30¾	30¾
C. I. & L. pfd	380	51	50	51	50
Chic. Gt. West	1,800	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
Do pfd A	200	42½	42	42	42
Cont. Tobacco	2,600	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
Do pfd	200	77½	77½	77½	77½
C. H. C. & I	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
D. L. & W	100	177	177	177	176½
Del. & Hudson	100	111	111	111	111
D. & Rio Grande	400	17¾	17	17	17¼
Do pfd	100	55	55	55	55
E. & T. H	100	37	37	37	37
Erie 1st pfd	200	32¾	32¼	32¼	32½
Federal Steel	4,500	46	44	45	45¾
Do pfd	600	81	79¾	80¾	80¾
General Electric	600	131	130	130	130¼
Gt. Northern pfd	1,900	170	168	168	169½
Int. Power	1,000	34	33½	33½	28¼
Hocking Valley	500	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
Do pfd	500	84½	84	84	85
Ill. Central	400	118	117¾	118	117¾
Iowa Central	400	18	18	18	17¾
Do pfd	100	41	41	41	40
Int. Paper	900	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¾
Do pfd	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
K. & T. pfd	1,200	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
Louis. & Nash	5,200	75¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Manhattan	3,600	88	86	86¼	87¾
Mich. Cent	200	118	118	118	118
M., K. & T. pfd	300	50	50	50	50
Met. St. Ry	5,000	152½	147¾	147¾	151
Met. Con. (Ltd.)	100	12	12	12	11¾
Missouri Pac	10,700	49	48¼	48¾	48¾
Minn. & St. Louis	100	48	48	48	48¾
National Biscuit	400	45	43¾	44¾	45¾
Do pfd	300	118	118	118	118
Northern Pac	39,800	52¾	51	51¾	51
Do pfd	1,000	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
National Steel	2,600	34	33¼	33¾	34
Do pfd	200	85	85	85	85
N. Y. Central	1,400	132	127¾	128	127¾
Norfolk & West	100	27	27	27	27¼
North Am. Co	200	15¾	15	15¼	15
N. Y., L. E. & W	2,700	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
Nat. Lead pfd	100	89	89	89	89
N. Y. Air Brake	50	131	131	131	—
N. Y. C. L. 3½pfd	100	93	93	93	93
Nat. Steel	2,600	54	53	53¾	54
Do pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
People's Gas	4,000	101	98	98¼	97¾
Pacific R. R.	6,200	127¾	127	127	127¾
Pacific Mail	800	28¾	27¾	28¾	28¾
Pressed Steel Car	500	43	42¾	43¼	44
Do pfd	100	74	74	74	74
P. D. & E	100	2	2	2	2
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	200	85	83	83	82
Peoria & Eastern	200	20	20	20	—
Pacific Coast	200	50	50	50	49½
Reading	400	16½	16½	16½	16¾
Do 1st pfd	5,300	37¾	36¾	37¼	36¾
Do 2d pfd	800	27½	26¾	27	28
Republic Steel	1,700	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	74	74	74	74
Southern Ry	2,100	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,000	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
Southern Pacific	14,200	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
St. L. S. W	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
Do pfd	2,300	24¾	22	23	22¼
St. L. & San Fran.	100	23	23	23	23
Do 2d pfd	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
Texas Pacific	600	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
Third Ave	100	120	120	120	120
Tenn. Coal & Iron	3,800	64¾	63¾	63¾	64
Union Pacific	12,700	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	100	77½	77½	77½	77½
U. S. Rubber	400	21	20	20¾	20¾
U. S. Leather	1,400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	500	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
U. S. Express	50	115	115	115	115
Wheeling & L. E.	900	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
Do 1st pfd	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	—
Do 2d pfd	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
Wabash pfd	1,100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
Wis. Cent. pfd	1,300	40¼	40	40	42
Western Union	400	96¾	96	96	95¾
Total sales, 312,447 shares.					

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	117	United States	45
American	150	Fargo	118

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U.S. ref 2s, w. i. reg.	103	U. S. new 4s, coup.	134¼
U.S. ref 2s, w. i. coup.	103¾	U. S. old 5s, reg.	113
U. S. 2s, reg.	100	U. S. old 4s, coup.	115¼
U. S. 3s, reg.	110	U. S. 5s, reg.	113
U. S. 3s, coup.	110	U. S. 5s, coup.	113
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$8000 Atch gen 4s	100¾@¾	$9000 M K-T 1st 4s	89¼@90
55000 do adjmt	83¾	68000 do 2d	69@69¼
6000 do N Y 1st	100	4000 M-O gm 4s	83
6000 B-Th Av cons	122¾	10000 do Montg div	109½
2000 B-O 4s	96¼@100	1000 Met St Ry 5s	115¾
1000 B & E gen 5s	112¾	1000 Mex Cent 4s	83
20000 Cent Ga con 5s	90¼@91	3000 Mo P 5s 1920	92
6000 C Pac 5½s	82¾	6000 do 5s 1917	96¾
21000 C-O gen 4½s	94½	21000 Mob & Ohio gen 4s	94¾
22000 Can So 1st 2d	107¾@108	9000 do prior 4s	105
2000 C C C & St L	90½	1000 N Y C-St L fund 4s	110
2000 C F I 5s	90½	5000 N Y G-B 1st	91¾@92
1000 C B-Q Ia div 5s	115¼	10000 do 5s	102
13000 do con 7s	113¾	10000 do con 4s	104¼
1000 do ill div 3½s	104¾	62000 O R-N 4s	102
5000 C R I-P 4s	108¼	4000 P-E 1st	87¾
11000 Chi Terr 4s	95¾	50000 Rdg gen 4s	83¾
2000 C-N W deb 5s	107¾	21000 St L-I M gen 5s	110¾
1000 do	107⅝	5s	110¾
10000 C N J 5s	121¾	19000 do 4s	98¾@99
7000 C C-St L gen 4s	95	2000 do 2d	90
4000 K C-P 1st	82	3000 St L S W fund 4s	85
12000 L S-M S 2d 7s	111¾	5000 do 1st con	110¾
2000 L I gen 4s	101¾	14000 S A-A P 4s	77
3000 do unf 4s	95¼	1000 S C-G A 1st 5s	104
14000 Man con 4s	100¾	17000 So P 4s	79¼@79¾
2000 M Cen 5s	102¾	28000 So Ry 5s	70¾@71
7000 do con 7s	107	4s	103¼@¾
2000 Mex Cent con 4s	79¼	10000 W-L E imp 5s	100
5000 do 1st inc	26	10000 Wilkes-E 5s	109
1000 M-E cons	258	13000 Wis Cent 4s	90¾
5000 M-St L ref 4s	96¾	15000 W S gtd 4s	112
2000 do 5s	114	5000 do reg	

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—Market dull and heavy. Close slightly firmer. Call loans, 3@4 per cent; time loans, 3@4 per cent; clearing-house rate, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Sugar	2,500	115¼	116	114⅝	115
Do pfd	25	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Amal. Copper	150	85	85	85	85
Atlantic Mining	50	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
Atchison	50	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	1,200	70	70¾	70	70¾
Adventure	200	7	8	7	8
Allouez	200	7	7	7	7
Bost. & Mont. Min.	10	292	292	292	292
Bell Telephone	60	300	300	300	300
Am. Tel.	50	144	144	144	143
C., B. & Q	400	124¼	125	124¼	124¾
C. C. C.	200	30	30	30	30
Cochiti	200	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
Elm River	200	7	7	7	7
Franklin Mining	50	102½	102½	102½	102½
Fitchburg pfd	50	135¼	135¼	12	12
Mohawk	200	12	12	12	12
Montana Coke	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Michigan	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Osceola Mining	200	59	59¼	59	59
Parrott	900	39	39	38¾	39
Royal	50	23	23	23	23
Tamarack	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Tri. Mountain	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Utah	200	24	27	27	27
Union Pacific	100	51	51	51	51
Union Pacific pfd	500	72¾	72¾	72	72
West End R. R.	50	93	93	93	93
Wolverine Mining	150	37	37	37	37
White Knob	100	10	10	10	10

BONDS.

$ 3000 Ath 4s	100@100¼	$ 1000 Mex 4s	78
1000 Chi Junc 5s	111	15000 N E Gas & Coke 5s	64@64¼
10000 K C Ft S & M 6s	110@110¼		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The Chinese situation continued today to depress all the markets here, though in the afternoon there were some signs of a recovery on the rumor that the powers had asked Japan to undertake the task of dealing with the Chinese. London bought American stocks on this report. When New York, after opening lower and hesitating, finally followed the London lead prices rallied a good deal and the close here was at the best. Copper shares were weak on selling by Berlin and Paris. Discounts were firm at 2⅝ per cent. Money was easy. The Bank of England sold £190,000 gold in Germany, coin, and £7,000 for a destination not stated. There was a strong demand for gold from Germany and France, but supplies were meager. What there was of it was offered at 76s 10d.

LONDON, June 19.—American securities were dull from the commencement, but later in the day partially recovered. The closing tone was irregular. Operators were inactive. Stock exchange will be closed Saturday, June 23. Spanish 4s closed 70¾. Bullion to the amount of £206,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today.

Consols for money, 100 11-16; consols for the account, 100 13-16; Atchison, 25¾; Canadian Pacific, 95¾; St. Paul, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Louisville, 77; Union Pacific preferred, 74½; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Reading, 8½; Erie 1st preferred, 33¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 75; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 6¼; Rand Mines, 3¾. Bar silver firm, 27¾d per oz. Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent; do three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

BERLIN, June 19.—Business was hesitating on the Bourse today and speculators appeared to consider that China's resistance would collapse under the united action of the powers. Later prices weakened in sympathy with the decline in consols and owing to the receipt of unsatisfactory Western reports.

PARIS, June 19.—Prices were weak on the Bourse here today owing to the disquietude and uninterrupted realizations of Spanish 4s especially. Rio Tintos, after certain resistance, were drawn down. Kaffirs fluctuated sharply and closed easier.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	17	Ontario	675
Crown Point	6	Ophir	70
Con. Cal. & Va.	140	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	25	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Carrie	10	Do pfd	700
Hale & Norcross	22	Sierra Nevada	25
Homestake	8000	Standard	7.00
Iron Silver	58	Union Con	15
Mexican	18	Yellow Jacket	10

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $148,959,713; gold, $69,518,292.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 18	20,732	283	28,098	15,350
Tuesday, June 19	3,500	1,900	17,000	12,000
Totals	24,232	2,183	45,098	27,360
One week ago	18,425	1,991	68,148	25,360
One year ago	24,864	2,526	73,762	26,071
Shipments—				
Monday, June 18	4,271	....	7,287	1,266
Tuesday, June 19	1,700	100	5,000	1,000
Totals	5,971	100	10,287	2,266
One week ago	4,109	124	9,706	3,104
One year ago	3,629	116	12,406	643

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	60,000	82,000	61,000
Same period last week	48,000	127,000	44,000
Same period 1899	42,000	117,000	39,000

Today's receipts were estimated at 15,000 cattle, 32,000 hogs and 16,000 sheep, against 15,484 cattle, 38,098 hogs, and 16,606 sheep a year ago, and 13,-121 cattle, 40,023 hogs, and 13,926 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Combined receipts at seven western markets today, 68,106, against 100,400 Tuesday of last week, and 86,000 a year ago. Combined receipts thus far this week are 131,000, or 50,000 less than a week ago, and 51,000 less than a year ago.

Packers purchased 11,724 hogs and shippers 3,000, leaving 2,500 in the pens. Armour bought 1,400; Swift, 1,400; Lambert & Leland, 1,000; Hutchinson, 800; Continental, 224; International, 1,000; Lipton, 800; Morris, 700; Swift, 2,000; and butchers, 1,200. Armour bought 1,200 hogs at $3.22½@3.25, the bulk at $3.22½@3.24, and 220@267 lbs, $5.18@5.22.

Cattle—Trade was fairly active at Monday's prices. The receipts included a fair number, being largely of cows and heifers. About 700 Texans arrived, including 300 consigned direct to packers. Trade in Texans was fairly active, 1,000 lbs. sold at $5.50. The next highest was $5.30, with 1,012@1,315-lb steers at $4.60@5.25; fancy native heifers, 800 lbs, at $5.25; 1,194-lb cow at $5.25@5.30; steers averaging 848@955 lbs sold at $4.40@4.70, with a lot of 238 Texas calves, averaging 213 lbs, at $5.60; prime to fancy native cows, 1,150@1,250 lbs, principally $2.80@3.35 for cows, $3.60@4.25 for heifers, and $3.40@3.75 for bulls; veal calves sold at $5.00@5.50; bulk, $5.25@5.50. Stockers and cattle ruled steady, selling largely at $4.15@4.55.

Hogs—Prices advanced 5c, selling at $5.30, the highest since Saturday, May 26, or 10c more than the low point last week. Receipts were 10,000 smaller than a week ago, and the quality the poorest in many weeks. Trade was active to the extent of the offerings. Most of the droves cost $5.22½@5.24, against $5.01@5.02 last Thursday. Mixed, light, and heavy hold as high as $5.30, with few below $5.20. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.20 @5.25
Selected butchers, 225@270 lbs	5.25@5.30
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.22½@5.30
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.20 @5.30
Packing, 250@300 lbs	5.12½@5.20
Heavy packing, 230@400 lbs	5.17½@5.25
Rough, heavy grades	5.05 @5.15
Poor to choice pigs	4.25 @5.00

Sheep—Trade was active and prices were without quotable change. Sales included some 107-lb Idaho sheep from the range at $5.15. Some fed Western sheep sold at $4.50, and a good many Western lambs sold at $6.10@6.40. Another lot of choice lambs sold at $7.00, and good to fancy spring lambs ranged from $5.00@7.25, according to quality. Idaho yearlings, averaging 88 lbs, sold at $6.75. Quite a good many native ewes sold at $3.75@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 475; no trading; nominally steady. Cables weak. Shipments, 1,685 cattle and 4,196 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 80; veals steady at $5.00@7.00; buttermilks slow; fair lots, $4.00; 75 calves unsold. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,100; 23 cars unsold. Sheep steady; choice lambs firm; others steady; 4 cars unsold; common to good sheep, $3.50@4.75; choice, $4.80; lambs, $5.50@7.25; Canada lambs, $5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 873; none for sale; feeling firm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; 4,000 Texans. All day long the market for all and feeding cattle steady; few inferior grades shade lower. Heavy native steers, $4.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.00@4.15; canners, $2.50@3.10; fed Westerns, $4.00@5.15; Texans, $3.60@4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; 2,000 direct. Market active. Heavy, $5.10@5.20; mixed, $5.05@5.15; light, $4.95@5.07½; pigs, $4.55@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 3,800. Excellent stock; demand desirable. Prices firm. Muttons, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $6.75@7.25; yearlings, $5.00@6.00; muttons, $4.50@5.00; feeders, $3.00@3.60; culls, $3.50@3.90.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200, including 1,800 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.15; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@5.15; steers under 1,000 lbs, $4.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.85; bulls, $2.75@4.50.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy..... 5 cents
Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:
Daily, without Sunday, one year..... $4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at 2:30 o'clock sharp, Thursday, June 21, in lodgeroom, to attend funeral of Bro. Benno Dienstag. Carriages to Rosehill. THOS. B. BENT, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE NO. 726, 17TH floor Masonic Temple—Wednesday, June 20, 7:30 p. m. Visitors and members cordially invited.
W. J. SCHROEDER, W. M.
A. J. CORNELL, Secy.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900.

Illinois National Committeeman.

The Illinois delegation to the National Republican convention has selected Graeme Stewart of Chicago as National committeeman for this State for the next four years. It is gratifying that there has been no uncertainty about his election from the first, his fitness for the position being universally conceded. The Republicans of Illinois, and especially those of Chicago who know him best, will heartily indorse his selection and will congratulate themselves that at last this State will be represented on the National committee by a man who is not in politics for what there is in it. Mr. Stewart is a successful merchant, a man of great public spirit and energy, of high personal character, and, so far as he is identified with politics, ambitious only for the best interests of the Republican party. The delegation could not have made a more excellent choice or one which would have given more satisfaction to the Republicans of the State. By their action they have given Illinois a leading and influential position in the future action of the committee.

Chicago High Schools.

The number of pupils in the graduating classes of the Chicago high schools this week is 1,289. This is a larger number of students than will be graduated from similar schools in any other city. Statistics show that the high schools are better attended in Chicago than elsewhere. The Hyde Park High School, which has a graduating class of 215 pupils, is exceeded by only two schools in the United States in the size of its graduating class—the Girls' High School of Boston and the school with the same name in Philadelphia. Each of these, however, draws upon the whole city for its pupils, while Chicago's Hyde Park High School is one of fourteen schools of secondary education. The latest statistics available for purposes of comparison in the State at large show that Illinois is one of the leading States in secondary education. In the year 1898 it was outranked only by New York and Ohio, the first with 46,574, the second with 40,808 pupils, while Illinois had 35,068. Pennsylvania, whose population is greater than that of Illinois, had only 27,082 pupils in its high schools. The Chicago high schools have an excellent reputation throughout the United States. At least two of them are famous for the thoroughness of the instruction given in them and the excellent way in which they are managed.

Census Omissions.

Supervisor Gilbert is right when he says the charge of a careless census is hasty. He declares that in nearly every case the charge that a person is omitted from the count is unjustifiable. There are a dozen ways in which a person may be counted and know nothing about it. A rough canvass made by TRIBUNE reporters showed that many who thought they had been missed had been enumerated. A more thorough investigation was made in Des Moines last week and has just been practically completed. The Business-Men's association and the newspapers were loud in complaint of omissions. The business-men made canvasses and the newspapers printed blanks which were to be filled out by those who thought they had been omitted. In this way the association managed to secure 650 complaints—a large number for a town the size of Des Moines. But upon investigation it was found that only thirty-two of these had actually been omitted, and in several of these instances the enumerators had yet to cover the outlying districts where those people lived. A similar percentage in Chicago would show the omission of perhaps 600 persons, and in all probability this many may be overlooked. But if the enumerators should omit a thousand or so people in Chicago it would not make any material difference in a city of Chicago's size, though it might be important in a small town. The members of the Two Million club are unjust in seeking to blame the government if the population of Chicago fails to come up to their expectations.

Unique Woman's Club.

Just too late to participate in the deliberations of the convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs a new woman's club has been organized in Kansas which in its objects and membership is easily the most unique on record. The women of Kansas have long had their literary and social clubs. They have studied ancient history and taken an active part in the reformation of municipal politics. They have helped to enforce the prohibition law, have delved deep into the mysteries of esoteric Buddhism, and have stood in the forefront of progress in every direction. Now that a new crisis has come upon the State they are, as ever, ready to meet it. This time it is the men of Kansas who need their help. The wheat fields of the State are heavy with the harvest and there is a great scarcity of men to gather it. The Kansas farmers have offered enormous wages for workmen during the harvesting season, but still there is danger that a large part of the fruits of the fields would be lost before they could be gathered.

The club women of the State have come to the rescue. More than a hundred women in one Kansas county have banded themselves together and pledged that, rather than see the farmers suffer loss, they will themselves go into the fields and take the place of the missing men. Rich young society women and poor farmers' daughters are united in an organization which declares that it means business and is ready to make contracts for harvesting on a business basis. And so the belles of Clay County expect to spend the Fourth of July on the seat of a reaper, while the few stray men who are left sit on the worm fences, overcome and speechless with admiration. The Clay Center girl whose complexion does not show a healthy harvest field tan by the first of August need hardly expect to vie in popularity with her more energetic sisters.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S ADDRESS.

The chief feature of the opening of the Republican convention at Philadelphia yesterday was the address of Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman. It was an able review of the issues of the hour and is undoubtedly a close forecast of the platform that will be adopted today. The silver issue was treated as the dead thing it is. The rise of the trust outcry in every Republican administration was shown to be due to the fact that Republican rule brings prosperity and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days. The ability of the Republican party to check the evil features of the trust movement without adopting the Democratic method of killing all business was duly set forth.

But Mr. Wolcott naturally reserved most of his eloquence for the question of expansion, on which the coming campaign will really be fought. He uttered no new facts with reference to the Philippines, but he set forth the logic of the situation with admirable force and cogency. No civilized nation in the world would have turned the Filipinos back to Spain. If the islands happen to be rich in all the products of the tropics, so much the better for our trade; but "if they were as barren as the Libyan Desert we would have taken them just the same," because there was no other honorable course open to us. There are more than a thousand islands peopled by more than eighty tribes. Most of these tribes welcome our coming and are grateful for our protection. The Tagal tribe alone is in insurrection against American authority, and it would be waging guerrilla warfare against the other tribes if we were out of the way. "What would the Democracy have us do? Give them up to rapine and bloodshed, and leave the islands as flotsam and jetsam on the face of the waters?" Senator Wolcott clinched this line of argument by citing the undeniable fact that the chief inspiration of the Tagal revolt comes from the Democratic headquarters in the United States.

The Senator's address is full of terse and epigrammatic sentences that deserve to live through the campaign. "The American people are neither poltroons nor pessimists, and they will not signalize the dawn of a new century by the surrender of either convictions or territory." "Our way is new, but it is not dark." "We shall move with caution, but not with fear." "We seek only to lift up men to better things, to bless and not to destroy." These and other sentences like them contain the whole sum and substance of the Republican idea of expansion. The attitude of buoyant confidence shown in Senator Wolcott's speech is the attitude of the nation itself. His watchword of "No snarling criticism, or gospel of a little America, or prophecy of despair" will appeal powerfully to the young men of the country and to the young and optimistic spirit of the nation as a whole.

Senator Wolcott used no mere figure of speech when he said that whatever else has suffered change or decay, the Republican party was never more virile and vigorous than now. The party that has been identified with every great practical measure for the upbuilding and strengthening of the nation is now entering the new century as the representative of the most momentous and beneficent change since the war that abolished slavery. Senator Wolcott has appropriately voiced the thought of the party and of the majority of the American people.

More Glory for the Oregon.

The Navy department has done well to send the battleship Oregon to Taku, where it will be the most famous vessel in the whole international fleet. The Oregon and its gallant men may be depended upon to render brilliant service if the Chinese continue their hostilities. It will probably take Captain Wilde a week to coal and provision his vessel and to sail from Hongkong to the mouth of the Pei Ho, but the Oregon may be trusted to make the change of base as quickly as any vessel afloat. The ship that steamed 14,000 miles on an emergency trip from San Francisco to the West Indies without starting a bolt or a rivet can be counted upon to arrive at Taku in good fighting trim on short notice. The vessel that set the pace for the whole American fleet at Santiago will give a good account of itself in Chinese waters or anywhere else. If the Chinese are actually contemplating a free-for-all war against the rest of the world they will find the Oregon a great discouragement to their projects. This American vessel could cope single-handed with the whole remnant of the Chinese navy left by the Japanese in 1894. With the battleship Oregon at Taku, as well as the cruisers Newark and New Orleans, the gunboats Yorktown and Nashville, and two armed supply ships—the Solace and Iris—the United States cannot be accused of shirking any share of its naval responsibility in the Chinese crisis.

GETTING READY FOR THE DERBY.

A great race like the American Derby is needed now and then to remind people that horse racing is really the sport of kings, instead of the business of poolroom gamblers. Most of the year one hears of little in racing circles but the odds in the winter book and at the start or speculations as to whether the poolrooms will be allowed to run by the police. Therefore the coming of one of the classic races of the turf is like a breath of fresh air in a close and heated room. It brings with it memories of the days before winter racing was an established institution, when the racing man was a sportsman before he was a gambler.

There are few people who can resist and fewer still who can deny the charm of a great race like the Derby. Considered merely as a spectacle there are few sights more inspiring. A Derby crowd is always well dressed and picturesque. Given warm weather and a sunshiny sky, the grand stand and stretch bloom with color and beauty. Inside the track a thousand four-in-hands, victorias, carts, and other handsome vehicles, with their glittering trappings and well-groomed horses, catch the eye. Bands play, people come and go by thousands, jockeys in their bright-colored silk jackets exercise their horses; everything is light, color, and movement.

Then comes the supreme moment. A dozen beautiful thoroughbreds parade by the stand, each arching its neck and stepping more proudly as if to answer the cheers which greet it. A little delay and the cry comes from a thousand voices, "They're off." Few moments are more full of tense interest and excitement than those which follow. The work of months on the part of a dozen trainers is being tested, and whichever horse wins the people and the owners alike are certain that they have seen a horserace on its merits, with no question of fake or manipulation to spoil the sport.

Meanwhile the Derby benefits the merchants of the city to the extent of many thousands of dollars, and indirectly, therefore, every citizen. To the owner of the successful horse the fact that he has won the blue ribbon of the year is of more importance than the amount of money he may have taken from the betting ring.

The Fire in Bloomington.

The fire that destroyed nearly one-half the business portion of Bloomington, Ill., yesterday morning has dealt a serious blow to that thriving town. While the fire appears to have caused no loss of life, the amount of property and merchandise destroyed will reach an aggregate of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. The town has lost five blocks of its best buildings, including the McLean County Courthouse, while forty or fifty business firms are burned out. This is a terrible loss for the community, and is certain to cause much suffering and deprivation among the stricken citizens. The starting of the fire in the middle of the night prevented the saving of goods in many cases where this might have been done in the day time. The citizens deserve praise for the courageous fight they made against the flames, but it is unfortunate that they had no adequate supply of water for such an emergency. This defect should be guarded against in the future. At present the town is naturally dazed and disheartened by its calamity, but it is safe to say that by the time the smoke has thoroughly cleared away from the ruins the Bloomington people will be going pluckily to work to rebuild the town in finer style than before. That is the spirit in which Western communities are wont to meet a misfortune of this sort. In the end Bloomington will be built up more solidly and handsomely because of its present calamity.

A GANG MIDNIGHT SESSION.

The "gang" was in control at Monday night's meeting of the City Council, and it would be mere fatuous blindness to ignore the fact or to minimize its present or prospective consequences. The two dubious ordinances, the defects of which THE TRIBUNE alone disclosed on Monday morning, were both passed. The Ogden Gas company's measure was approved by a vote of 36 to 28, after an old-time scene, in which amendments were one after another laid on the table by the same stereotyped vote. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company's measure carried by a vote of 54 to 6, after a refusal by its promoters to adjourn had forced the worn-out Council to take it up at ten minutes past midnight, the size of the majority undoubtedly being due not only to the anxiety of members to escape from the exhausting session to their homes but in the case of many members to a disposition to leave with the Mayor the duty of requiring modification of the ordinance in its objectionable features.

It furthermore appears that the influences quietly brought to bear in preparation for the passage of the gas ordinance were of an almost unprecedented complexity and completeness; that Mr. Tom Gahan, whose name has been prominently associated with the Ogden Gas company's financiering enterprises, was prominent in the lobby at the meeting; that the recognized Democratic leader in the Council voted wrong on a subsidiary question, which was thereby carried by one majority, and which if decided the other way would probably have put over the whole matter, while on the final issue he avoided voting; and, finally, it appears that the whole matter was essentially a Democratic measure, twenty-one of the thirty-six who voted for it and only six of those voting against it being Democrats.

It should not be lost sight of that the issue respecting this measure is one of terms. THE TRIBUNE has no more objection than it has had heretofore to that consolidation of gas companies which shall prevent tearing up the streets for duplicate services and shall otherwise reduce competitive waste, provided such consolidation takes place on proper conditions. But when the whole question of proper terms is foreclosed by the action of a boodle Council, as was largely done when the Ogden ordinance was originally granted, in February, 1895, it is proper and incumbent upon the City Council at a later date, whenever its improved character enables it so to do, and on occasion of still further valuable favors asked at its hands by the same interests, to go into the neglected question of terms and to repair so far as may legitimately be done the corrupt mistakes of the past.

The smooth contention that the ordinance of Monday night is scarcely of any real importance is special pleading of too transparent a sort to deceive honest scrutiny. It was asked because it was needed, and needed very much, and needed for financiering schemes which mean large promoters' profits on the basis of the right in future to charge excessively profitable rates for gas. The majority which was so adroitly got into line in its behalf on Monday night was not consolidated for the sake of a measure of merely casual importance.

As regards the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company's ordinance THE TRIBUNE, as heretofore stated, raises no objection to the idea of authorizing the use of electricity on that company's lines, but that is quite a different thing from approving a particular measure in which that privilege among others is granted, especially when that measure has been impeached by the official opinion of the Corporation Counsel, by a forcible minority report against it, and when the ordinary reader may detect important objectionable features in it from a merely casual examination.

It remains to be seen whether the Mayor will insist upon proper modifications in both these measures, and whether in case he undertakes to deal critically with the one which is so closely identified with leading spirits in his own party he will do so in a specious or a thorough-going manner.

The whole recital above, instead of being relieved, is made the more conspicuous in its character by having occurred on the same evening on which was passed an important and commendable measure toward completing track elevation in the city—namely: an ordinance covering the raising of the tracks of the Pennsylvania and the Chicago and Western Indiana railroads.

One Cause of Short Crops.

The Iowa crop report contains a suggestion that may be partly responsible for the short crop of wheat. It indicates a considerable gain in acreage of corn and a falling off in the acreages of wheat and other crops, with improved conditions of live stock. This is an indication that the tendency is more and more each year to devote the farm to corn for stock feeding purposes and to give up the raising of small grain for market. With the usual prices of grain and stock this is good policy, and it is advised by most of the agricultural papers which urge it as the best plan for small farmers. The shipping of feed when the stock might be fattened on the farm is wasteful. An illustration is found in a recent number of the Louisiana Planter, which told of the use of molasses in that section of the country for stock. It seems that while for years low grade molasses has been shipped to England from New Orleans for fattening stock, it had not occurred to the Louisiana planters that it would be more profitable for them to use the molasses for their own animals and save the expense of transportating the stuff and the cost of the barrels. Last year they began using it with profitable results. The same discovery in regard to the profitableness of feeding corn seems to have been made by the farmers of the central West.

THE GOLDEN RULE PARK.

An interesting experiment is that now on trial by Charles A. Joslyn, a resident of the Twelfth Ward. Mr. Joslyn is not a rich man. His days are spent in hard work as a bookkeeper. In the evening he comes home to a pretty cottage on South Troy street. About his house is a lawn comprising a quarter of an acre of ground. On this lawn he has set out large flower beds, which are now in full bloom. About the house, too, are a number of large trees, furnishing grateful shade, and considerable stretches of well kept turf. It has been Mr. Joslyn's pleasure to work in his garden and to watch the flowers as they budded and bloomed and the trees as they put out new and larger branches. Perhaps from this contact with nature he gained the kindly spirit which has led him to extend an invitation to all the children of Troy street to come to his home on each Wednesday evening, where they are at liberty to pick the flowers and to play on the grass.

In addition to this, Mr. Joslyn has gathered a considerable library of good books, which his guests are at liberty to borrow if they please. A noticeable thing in every great city is the fact that so many splendid homes, surrounded by large and beautiful lawns, are entirely closed during the summer months, when their occupants are away in the country, while at the same time an opportunity to enjoy the neglected grass and trees and flowers is refused the stay-at-home city children, to whom it would mean so much. There can be no doubt, of course, that the symmetry of flower beds and the trimness of lawns would be sadly disturbed by the intrusion of the children, and the matter is, of course, one in which it would be impertinent to do more than make the suggestion to property-owners. At the same time it is probable that the example of Mr. Joslyn will have more influence than any amount of exhortation or appeal. Every child, it would seem, ought to have a chance at the green grass and the flowers for a few weeks every year, and people who are really looking for a chance to engage in a wise and beautiful philanthropy can do no better than to adopt his plan with such modifications as may seem necessary.

Wheeler Assigned to Chicago.

It is announced that the War department has decided to place General Joseph E. Wheeler in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago. The brave and energetic General deserves the honor thus conferred upon him, and Chicago will welcome him heartily and sincerely. The appointment caps the climax of General Wheeler's latter-day career, which opened gloriously in the campaign before Santiago, was continued in the Philippines, and finally led to his promotion to a high rank in the regular army by the late session of Congress. If any one had predicted a generation ago that the dashing and dreaded confederate cavalry leader, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, would live to be a Brigadier General in the regular United States army and to command a department with headquarters at Chicago, the prophet would have had a short shrift. General Wheeler himself would probably have been the last man to credit any such prediction. The fact that these things have actually taken place is the most tangible proof of the unifying effect of the Spanish war. That war has worked many wonderful and surprising changes in the nation's affairs, but none more gratifying than the wiping out of traditional enmities between the North and South. With one of the most determined of all the confederate leaders now an honored department commander in the heart of the North there can no longer be any question that the dead past has buried its dead issues. General Wheeler's qualities as a soldier and as a man have fairly won for him the esteem of the reunited nation, and when he goes into retirement next September he will take with him the enthusiastic good wishes of everybody, and especially of Chicagoans.

FREE SPEECH FOR UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Thomas E. Will, late President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, declares that professors in the universities of the country are not allowed freedom of speech and are coerced into teaching what they do not believe by threats of removal from office. He declares that under all circumstances the teacher should be allowed to urge his own views on any public question, and that he should be left free to teach what he pleases without let or hindrance.

Theoretically, and looked at in the abstract, Mr. Will may be right. Practically there are many considerations which modify and alter his proposition. In the first place, a university professor cannot speak on any public question without his utterances being taken as to some degree expressing the views of the institution which he represents. He may, of course, announce that he speaks only in his personal capacity, but that distinction is not easily drawn and is easily lost sight of altogether. Certain it is, for instance, that if a university professor makes a public argument in favor of or against expansion, his views will be represented and will be quoted as those of his university. In a majority of cases his connection with a prominent institution of learning is all that lends weight and authority to the utterances of a university professor. He cannot, if he will, speak and be understood as speaking solely in his individual capacity. Again, if a university professor should develop and insist on teaching views which a majority of the faculty believe to be erroneous and harmful, it would seem to be clearly within the right and province of the "powers that be" to remove him and appoint a sounder man in his place. Thus, to reduce Mr. Will's argument to an absurdity, a college professor might embrace the views of the Mormons on the subject of domestic economy. Should he, therefore, be allowed to contaminate the young men under his charge with a belief in polygamy?

Freedom of speech on the part of university professors is an important matter. But there is at least one thing necessarily connected with it which is of much greater importance. Better that one man should be muzzled or dismissed in disgrace than that a thousand should be educated in false and misleading doctrines.

At the same time there appears to be little danger that the profound student on any question will be forbidden to make public or to teach his views, provided he approaches them in the attitude of a student rather than that of a rabid and fanatical partisan. Weak scholarship is often tempted to hide its weakness by the pose of martyrdom. The whole subject may safely be left to the tact and good judgment of the devoted men who all over the country have given up their lives to the dissemination of truth and with whom questions of personal privilege are subordinated to the desire that the greatest good shall in the end accrue to the greatest number.

MR. CHARLES K. LADD of Kewsnee confirms the rumor that he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois if it were offered to him. There are not enough consonants in Mr. Ladd's name to secure that nomination this year.

THE way to decline a nomination, Mr. Roosevelt, is to decline it.

THE backbone of the St. Louis strike may be broken, but the ugly carcass of the thing still wiggleth with a good imitation of vigorous life.

THE whole menagerie is in the China shop—bull, bear, eagle, rooster, and all.

CHICAGO is ready to welcome Fighting Joe Wheeler with an enthusiasm that will make his hair curl.

JUST now my fad is sleeping.
What's yours?
Poor Dewey, his condition is really pitiable.
Weather summerish.
—Gems from Joe Howard's letter in Boston Globe.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Man with a Grievance.

"Politics has become so uncertain, and politicians so corrupt," remarked the passenger in the skull cap, "that you can't tie up to any public man these days. He'll throw you down sooner or later."

"That's so," emphatically replied the passenger with the three valises and the bored look. "I've found that out. I'm in the patent medicine business. A few weeks ago we got a testimonial from Congressman Slipperay, who had been cured of neuralgia by our medicines. We spent $2,000 settling portraits made of him, in order to advertise his case in every newspaper in the country, and then he had to go and make a fool of himself over this Philippine business and get everybody down on him. We can't use him now at all, and all that money is wasted—darn his picture!"

Vain Hope.

The book agent, who had successfully evaded the janitor and was trying to make a sale to a victim on the sixteenth floor, paused a moment to look out of the window.

"This is pretty high up," he said. "Does the building ever shake in a high wind?"

"Does it!" exclaimed the victim. "It vibrates nearly a foot each way. Sometimes you think the whole thing is going to topple over. I believe," he added, hopefully, as a wild hope took possession of him, "we're about to have a terrible storm right now!"

"Well, I don't mind that. I think I should rather enjoy the sensation. I'll show you this other style now. Bound like this it will cost you only $1.25 a volume, and you can't duplicate the bargain anywhere in these United States."

Another Point of Difference.

"There's another thing in which those Chinese Boxers don't resemble us American breed," observed Rivers. "When the decision goes against them they don't rush into print with a card throwing the blame on the referee."

Hardship.

Erudite Uncle—"Benny, they tell me you have secured a good job on the Board of Trade. Isn't there something exhilarating in the thought that you are keeping your finger on the pulse of the great throbbing heart of business, and assisting, even in a humble capacity, in regulating the grain market of the world?"

Benny (with a yawn)—"O, yes. But it knocks thunder out of the noon nap I've been always used to takin'."

In the Neck.

"Have you read Borus' latest book, 'Boiled Brains'?"
"Yes."
"I thought you didn't like Borus' style."
"I don't."
"What did you read his book for?"
"Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I had read it."

PERSONALS.

Lord Roberts has been in the British army for forty-nine years, having started in the service in 1851 when he was 20 years old.

Thomas Bain, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and a prominent figure in Dominion politics, has decided to give up public life and enter into retirement this fall.

A movement has been started in Boston to preserve at Hull Mass., the house once occupied by John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, and to convert a portion of it into a free library.

Speaker James J. Myers of the Massachusetts Legislature still lives in the quarters he occupied while a student at Harvard, his study being in what was once Warton's reception-room.

Oct. 25 next will be the fifth centenary of the death of Chaucer, and efforts are being made to induce the Court of Common Councils in London to erect a statue to the poet in the guild hall or the library.

POINTS ON PLATFORM PLANKS.

The Republican record is made up, and the party must go into the campaign upon it. The platform cannot change it.—New York World.

Unless all indications fail the Philadelphia platform will be an outspoken and vigorous document that will commend itself to all friends of progress and all who desire to see present prosperity continue.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

All parties will have expressions as against those combinations designed to create monopolies. The expression of the Philadelphia convention will be one to which the party in Congress and the States can give the force of law.—Indianapolis Journal.

The spirit which the President and the State department have shown in negotiations within the last few years will doubtless be manifested by the Republican National convention, which has no aggressive purposes, no longing to enlarge the national responsibilities, nor to entangle the country in troublesome relations with other powers. All of Europe that seeks peace can, therefore, rely upon the sincere desire of the United States to maintain an honorable peace with all nations.—New York Tribune.

The Republican National convention will define the issues of a campaign that will be the most important in the country's history since the days of the civil war. The conventions of both parties will lack the keen interest which a struggle for the Presidential nomination usually gives to them, and though there will be less campaign pyrotechnics in the presentation of "favorite sons," the deep significance of the platforms which will be adopted has had a sobering effect upon the leaders of both parties.—New York Herald.

In addition to an expression of patriotism, the platform should carry with it a just contempt for the unpatriotic attitude of Democratic leaders toward the logical, just, and inevitable adjustments of that war—adjustments that have been misrepresented, opposed, and denounced for mere political effect—but which have not just a claim upon the patriotic considerations of the whole people as the Spanish-American war itself. The plank, in justice to the country, to the Republican party, and to the soldiers and marines who have fought in the Philippines, should vigorously condemn the false pretense, mock heroics, hypocritical sentiment, and arrant copperheadism of the leaders of Democracy.—Grand Rapids Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

In China, twelve miles from Lion Chek, there is a mountain of alum which yields 100 tons yearly.

Under British rule the cotton crop of Egypt has doubled and now amounts to 500,000,000 pounds a year.

The Newfoundland sealing season has been the largest in twenty-five years, 375,000 seals having been captured.

The Methodists have 142 missionaries in China, the Presbyterians 209, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 110.

Owing to increasing liberality in Greece relative to mining concessions mines are now being extensively worked in Attica, Thessaly, Milo, and Boetia.

Recent floods in upper, central, and southern Italy, which threatened the lines of railway, have brought to the attention of the government the necessity of replanting forests on the hillsides.

Recent explorations show that Brazilian resources, if pressed, could furnish 50 per cent more raw rubber than at present. Investigations in Africa have disclosed a supply which is practically limitless.

English death duties were nearly $15,000,000 larger in the government's fiscal year ending March 31 than in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the fatal effect of influenza among elderly people.

The Scotchman who invented the Mafeking blend of porridge received a bonus of £5 from the government, so invaluable was it to the garrison's rations supply, it being equal to six weeks' additional provisions. The natives prefer it to any other food.

Battle Ground.

"The main fight in the convention will be over the platform."

"Yes; I suppose every delegate will want a chance to mount it and make at least one speech."—Philadelphia North American.

Still in Suspense.

Chairman Jones gives it out that the Kansas City hotels are all right, the charges are reasonable, and the cuisine perfect. The Committee on Bensine has not yet reported.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

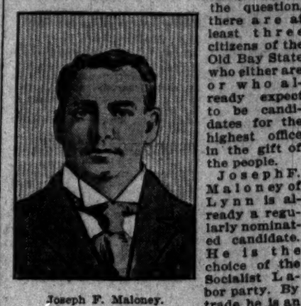
Strategy.

"Yes, I encourage my typewriter to chew gum."
"Why do you do that?"
"It tires her jaws so much that she can't talk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUT OF THE POLITICAL POT.

Three Candidates from One State.

If all the Presidential candidates from Massachusetts could win this year the State would jump at once into the front rank as a claimant of the proud title of the Mother of Presidents. Leaving Secretary Long entirely out of the question, there are at least three citizens of the Old Bay State who either are or who already expect to be candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people.


Joseph F. Maloney.

Joseph F. Maloney of Lynn is already a regularly nominated candidate. He is the choice of the Socialist Labor party. By trade he is an expert machinist and his home, as he expresses it, "is under his hat." Before he learned a trade he was a professional athlete and served for some time as an instructor in a gymnasium at Providence. He is 37 years old and unmarried, and is said to be a witty and eloquent speaker. He holds no college degree, but for some time studied at night under the direction of a tutor, whom he paid out of his earnings. He has served as State organizer of the Socialist Labor party of the State and has also gone through a campaign as a candidate for Congress.

Judge Edwin Garrison Walker of Boston has been selected, though not yet formally named, as the Presidential candidate of the National Negro party. Judge Walker is an old man, and was the first negro ever elected a member of a State Legislature in the United States. He was chosen to the Legislature of Massachusetts as a Republican in 1867. In 1883 Governor Ben Butler named him Judge of the Charleston District Court. He was born a slave, and both his parents were conspicuous in the "underground railroad before the war. He is a bachelor, teetotaler, and leader in the Charles Street colored church. His idea is that by the formation of a negro party both the old parties will be taught to respect the strength of the negro vote.

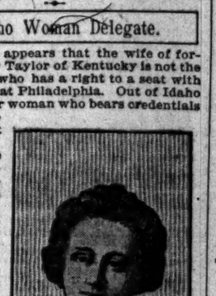
Judge Edwin G. Walker.

The third Massachusetts candidate is the nominee of no party, nor does he expect to be. His name is William Waldof Jackson, and he is his own party, candidate, and platform. He left his home in Lowell several weeks ago for Philadelphia. At that time he had an idea of stampeding the convention in his favor. In order to raise sufficient funds to defray his expenses he sold photographs of himself at the uniform rate of 25 cents each. Written beneath each portrait are the words: "Our Next President," and on the back: "William W. Jackson, Candidate for the Presidency in 1900; Price 25 Cents." Mr. Jackson took his speech of acceptance and his platform with him, and has everything ready for a hot campaign.

Rev. William W. Jackson Jr.

An Idaho Woman Delegate.

And now it appears that the wife of former Governor Taylor of Kentucky is not the only woman who has a right to a seat with the delegates at Philadelphia. Out of Idaho comes another woman who bears credentials as an alternate from that State.


Mrs. J. B. West.

When the State Republican convention was held in Idaho Mrs. J. B. West was one of the delegates. She took part in the proceedings of the convention and made a speech which brought her prominently to the notice of the delegates. She was accordingly selected as one of the alternates to Philadelphia. Mrs. West was born in Tennessee after the war, and her father was one of the Tennessee mountaineers who fought in the union army. She graduated from the high school at the age of 18, and a little later was appointed President of the Grant Memorial Institute. Later she served as principal of the Athens graded school.

Mrs. West is now a resident of Lewiston, Idaho, where her husband is the receiver of the local land office. She takes an active part and interest in local, State, and national politics, and is equally well known as a model housekeeper and mother.

President McKinley's Mascot.

People who are superstitious may set their minds at rest. President McKinley's mascot is at Philadelphia. Every time that Major McKinley has been nominated for public office, with a single exception, the Grand Army Band of Canton, O., his home town, has been present and has assisted in furnishing the music. At the convention at which the band was not present he was nominated for Congress, and at the election which followed he was for the only time in his career defeated. Therefore, President McKinley's friends in Canton have declared that the band shall never miss another convention at which he is candidate. The leader of the band is Emil Reinkendorff of Canton, and he and his men are making things particularly melodious at Philadelphia.

Emil Reinkendorff.

Lest some people may think that there is no such thing as superstition in politics, an incident of the last Presidential campaign may be cited. Major McKinley, then a candidate, went up to Cleveland to call on Senator Hanna, chairman of the National committee.

"'Come with me,' said the Senator, 'I want to try a little experiment.' The two men slipped out of the office and went out to a suburb of Cleveland, where lived a fortune teller of local reputation. The fortune teller, it is said, had never seen Major McKinley, but she took one look at his face and then announced that he was the candidate of a great political party, which was opposed to free silver, and that he would be successful.

Sandwich Man to National Chairman.

If the conservative element of the Democratic party gets a ghost of a show at Kansas City it is said to be likely that Thomas Taggart of Indiana will be elected chairman of the Democratic National committee.

Thomas Taggart.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Taggart came to Indianapolis and commenced business by selling sandwiches at the Union Station. Politics is in the air all over Indiana, and before long he became infected. Before many years he had been elected Auditor of Marion County, and since that time he has served three terms as Mayor of Indianapolis. He was elected as a Democrat, though Indianapolis is the home of former President Harrison, of both the Republican Senators from Indiana, and of numberless other prominent Republican politicians.

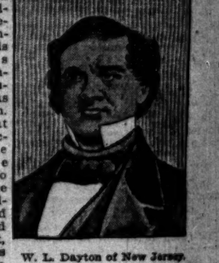
But Mr. Taggart has made a wider reputation as a shrewd political manager than as an office-holder. He has been chairman of the State Central Democratic committee and of a number of other committees, and it is said that he has never asked for anything in a political way that sooner or later he did not get it. In 1896 his party was more ardent in support of free silver than he preferred, but he climbed into the band wagon in time to take the reins and get things well started for the present campaign. He was easily the dominant figure at the recent State convention. It is said that the delegation to Kansas City, which he was most instrumental in selecting, could get along without disappointment if "16-1" was entirely left out of the platform. He brushed aside suggestions that he should take the nomination for Governor and gave the honor to his personal friend, John W. Kern, who served as city attorney of Indianapolis during his administration as Mayor.

The methods of Thomas Taggart are the admiration of the practical politicians of both parties. He never gives an order. His plan is simply to let it be known that he wants a certain thing done and it is always done, without any feeling on the part of his followers that Taggart is posting a boss. He is famous as a conciliator. Men go to him boiling mad to renounce allegiance to him forever. In a majority of cases they come away a little later with a smile and a pat on the shoulder from Taggart. When they think it over, however, they are apt to conclude that they got nothing else in the way of satisfaction.

Taggart manages an Indianapolis hotel, has large mining interests in Arizona, and is interested in many other business enterprises. He makes much money, but is not rich. He lost much money by going on the bonds of friends. He is popular even with men who do not agree with him politically. The Indiana Democrat who wants to accomplish anything in politics is not likely to succeed unless he has the backing of "Tom" Taggart.

Lincoln for Vice President.

At the first Republican convention held in Philadelphia, in 1856, "Colonel" Abraham Lincoln of Illinois came close to being nominated for Vice President. His name was presented to the convention as a candidate for the second place on the ticket by Congressman Archer of Illinois, who referred to Lincoln in his speech as Colonel Lincoln, and eulogized him as a Kentuckian. It is said that if Justice McLean of the Supreme Court, who was one of the leading candidates, had been named for President, Lincoln's nomination for Vice President would have been certain. As it was the announcement of his candidacy as a Kentuckian did not please the more radical delegates, and William L. Dayton of New Jersey was chosen in his stead, only to be defeated at the polls. The possible effect on Lincoln's career if he had been in 1860 a defeated candidate for the Vice Presidency can only be conjectured.


W. L. Dayton of New Jersey.

WILES OF THE WEED.

Cholly—"By the way, Miss Caustic, do you object to my smoking?" Ethel—"O, no; not as long as you don't smoke here."—Detroit Free Press.

Snarley—"You'd better quit smoking." You—"Why?" Snarley—"There won't be enough of that rope left to hang yourself with."—Detroit Journal.

Mr. Biggs—"If I were Vandyke, I should get a divorce at once." Mrs. Biggs—"Why?" Mr. Biggs—"She won't let him smoke in the house." Mrs. Biggs—"Why, I thought you attended his smoker last night." Mr. Biggs—"I did. It was a smokeless smoker."—Ohio State Journal.

McSwatters and McSwitters had sworn off smoking for three months. One day, about four weeks after the bargain had been made, the two met. Each was dying for a good cigar. "Say, John," said McSwitters, "kept your end of the bargain?" "You bet!" sighed McSwatters. "I can't afford to lose ten dollars." "Neither can I. But look here, I must have a smoke. Tell you what I'll do; I'll give you two dollars if you will call the deal off." "Done!" said McSwatters. He took the two and placed them in his left pocket. "I'll buy," he said. Half an hour later he was on his way home, chuckling softly. McSwitters was the twelfth man who had bought him off on the cigar deal.—Syracuse Herald.

ARMY NEWS NOTES.

The pay of a British Commander-in-Chief while in active service is £75 a week.

Under favorable conditions of peace the death rate of soldiers is about 5 in 1,000. The death rate of clergymen is 11 in 1,000.

It is intended to make the reunion of the Roosevelt Rough Riders an annual affair, with

...L POT.

...e experiment." The two ... the office and went out to ...nd, where lived a fortune ...tation. The fortune teller, ...er seen Major McKinley, ...look at his face and then ... was the candidate of a ...rty, which was opposed ...that he would be success...

...to National Chairman

...ve element of the Demo... ghost of a show at Kan... to be likely that Thomas ...a will be elected chair... ratic National committee.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Taggart came to Indianapolis and commenced business by selling sandwiches at the Union Station. Politics is in the air all over Indiana, and before long he became infected. Before many years he had been elected Auditor of Marion County, and since that time he has served three terms as Mayor of Indianapolis and is the home of Harrison, of both the Republican and Democratic committee ... other committees, and it ... never asked for any... way that sooner or later ... 1896 his party was more ... free silver than he pre... bed into the band wagon ... reins and get things ... present campaign. He ... inant figure at the recent ... It is said that the dele... City, which he was most ...lecting, could get along ...ment if "16-1" was en... platform. He brushed ... that he should take the ...ernor and save the honor ...end, John W. Kern, who ...rney of Indianapolis dur... as Mayor.

Thomas Taggart are the ... practical politicians of ...ever grew to man order. His ... let it be known that he ... ing done and it is always ... feeling on the part of his ... Taggart is posing as boss, ... conciliator. Men go to ... o renounce allegiance to ... majority of cases they ... later with a smile and a ...er from Taggart. When ... however, they are apt to ... got nothing else in the ...

...an Indianapolis hotel, ...terests in Arizona, and is ...y other business enter... much money, but is not ...h money by going on the ... He is popular even with ...gree with him politically. ...crat who wants to accom... olitics is not likely to suc... the backing of "Tom."

...Vice President.

...blican convention held in ...6, "Colonel" Abraham ...came close to being nomi... President. His name was ...onvention as a candidate

...I. Maxwell, 454, first flat, three persons.
...J. Forbick, 456, second flat, four persons.
...A. Carter, 456, first flat, four persons.
...L. Young, 458, third flat, two persons.
...A. Van de Greyn, 495, second flat, four persons.

...in the block immediately south, facing ...Van Buren street, three families reported ...that they had been missed, but the informa... as to two has been turned in since ...erday.

Expected Directory Results.

...L. Parker, 1679, second flat, five persons.

...Central Park avenue, with only five ...es in the block, the following were not ...ed:

...Stubbs, 274, first flat, one person.
...V. Dugan, 274, second flat, two persons.

...Congress street, in the same district, one ...mily had been missed, as follows:

...E. J. Taidman, 1033, first flat, three persons.

...Harrison street, immediately south, ...four families were missed. One of them was ...ned in at the census office after the visit ...the enumerator, leaving:

...A. Murray, 1835, four persons.
...P. Blake, 1837, three persons.
...Rafferty, 1839, three persons.

...Manager Henry L. Smith of the Chicago ...Directory company has a fellow-feeling for ...Supervisor Gilbert in the matter of com... ...plaints in the count.

"We are getting from three to ten letters a day," Mr. Smith said, "from anxious citizens who say they have not been listed. They say this because they have not seen our men. Then we look the matter up we find in nine-tenths cases out of twenty that the names and addresses are already in type.

"The new directory for Chicago will not be issued until July 15, but when it comes out we shall back up our population estimate. Last year we fixed it at 1,942,000. I doubt if the exodus of mechanics on account of the strike will have an appreciable effect on the figures for this year. I still think our 1900 figures of 1,942,000 were close to the total population of Chicago. With us it is only a question as to whether there are fewer people here this year than last. That we will know for some time."

...Joseph Roulis, 212 New street, Blue Island, ...d a good cigar. "Say, John," ...kept your end of the bar- ...signed McSwatters. "I ...ten dollars." "Neither can ...must have a smoke. Tell ...give you two dollars if you ...." "Done!" said McSwat... two and placed them in his ...ay," he said. Half an hour ...way home, chuckling softly, ...twelfth man who had bought ...deal.—Syracuse Herald.

NOTES.

...Commander-in-Chief while ...8 a week.

...itations of peace the death ...ount to 1,000. The cash ...11 in 1,000.

...e the reunion of the Roose... annual affair, with exhibi... and other accomplishments.

...nment owns 25,000 camels in ...which are used in India to ...pment when the regiments ...by lins of march.

...ited States War department ...cy in either the Military or ...ich the President has the ...appointment, there are 100

...tive Scheme.

...ght out an effective way of ...for Vice President."

...let's hear it."

...the platforms, the presiding ...tion stands in an expectant ...ow dim and weird."

...u could get Philadelphia gas ...

...y there is a low fire escape ...benes and the bass drums. ...Then you hear the hoof ...e horse-and-hickety-clackety- ...ome nearer and nearer. ...a Rough Rider in full ...d on a snow white charger ...tform. He circles the open ...then scatters a score of in... a grand crash from the full ...gallant rider comes to a dead ...g nostrils of his noble steed ...e auditorium. Up flash the ...storian voice the newcomer ...

Vice President that apostle ...Vice President that apostle ...d. Cannel Teddy Roosevelt! ...ravest ever! See?' How's ...ain Dealer.

SPECIAL TEST OF CENSUS LISTS.

Supervisor Names Corps to Investigate Complaints of Omissions.

HAS FAITH IN CANVASS.

Inquiry, However, Shows Names Lacking in a West Side District.

EXPERIENCE OF DIRECTORY.

Census Supervisor Gilbert is determined no one shall be missed in the census count. He appointed a special corps of enumerators yesterday to investigate and make written reports on complaints that persons have been neglected by the precinct enumerators. By these reports he expects to prove groundless the fear expressed by some that as a result of careless enumeration 100,000 people will not be counted in Chicago's population.

"I have put these special enumerators at work simply as a safeguard," said Mr. Gilbert. "Investigations already have shown that many complaints are groundless. However, I propose to give every complaint attention. In this way I expect to show that the canvass of this district has been thorough."

It was reported to Supervisor Gilbert in the afternoon that forty resident guests of the Hyde Park Hotel, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue, had not been counted. Special enumerators sent to the hotel reported that thirty-five of the persons had been reported by their friends and five came to the hotel since June 1, and could not be counted.

To make sure that the tramp poulation of Chicago will have proper enumeration in the census Mr. Gilbert intends to revise the lists of cheap lodging-house frequenters already obtained. According to the estimate of E. J. Smejkal, Chief Lodging-House Inspector for the State Board of Health, the census takers will fail to enumerate 10,000 tramps.

"The average daily attendance at the 603 cheap lodging-houses is 20,018, according to the official records," said Mr. Smejkal. "The men go to the houses at night, and leave early in the morning. There is no way of getting at them during the day."

Examples of Omissions.

That the census in Chicago will fail to do the city full justice is shown by a careful canvass of a representative residence district of the West Side made by reporters for THE TRIBUNE. The district is bounded by West Harrison street, St. Louis, Central Park, and Colorado avenues. The population is estimated at less than 1,000 in this district and the census enumerator missed 46 persons. At a goodly number of the houses in this district there was no member of the family at home at the time the canvass was made for THE TRIBUNE. Presuming that of these families some were missed by the census enumerator, in addition to those actually known, the number of persons counted lies above half a hundred in this district, an average of a little over 9 per cent.

"The failure of the enumerator to get some names," said Supervisor Gilbert, "was due to no fault or lack of endeavor, the men simply not being at home. In most of these cases cards and blanks were left for the families to fill out. We have them in the office and shall get these people today.

The following list of persons in Colonade avenues missed by the census enumerator has been placed in the records of the census office since the canvass for THE TRIBUNE.

...H. Haswell, 454, first flat, three persons.
...J. Forbick, 456, second flat, four persons.
...A. Carter, 456, first flat, four persons.
...L. Young, 458, third flat, two persons.
...Van de Greyn, 495, second flat, four persons.

...in the block immediately south, facing Van Buren street, three families reported that they had been missed, but the information as to two has been turned in since ...erday.

Expected Directory Results.

...L. Parker, 1679, second flat, five persons.

...Central Park avenue, with only five ...es in the block, the following were not ...ed:

...Stubbs, 274, first flat, one person.
...V. Dugan, 274, second flat, two persons.

...Congress street, in the same district, one ...mily had been missed, as follows:

...E. J. Taidman, 1033, first flat, three persons.

...Harrison street, immediately south, four families were missed. One of them was ...ned in at the census office after the visit ...the enumerator, leaving:

...A. Murray, 1835, four persons.
...P. Blake, 1837, three persons.
...Rafferty, 1839, three persons.

...Manager Henry L. Smith of the Chicago ...Directory company has a fellow-feeling for ...Supervisor Gilbert in the matter of com... ...plaints in the count.

"We are getting from three to ten letters a day," Mr. Smith said, "from anxious citizens who say they have not been listed. They say this because they have not seen our men. Then we look the matter up we find in nine-tenths cases out of twenty that the names and addresses are already in type.

"The new directory for Chicago will not be issued until July 15, but when it comes out we shall back up our population estimate. Last year we fixed it at 1,942,000. I doubt if the exodus of mechanics on account of the strike will have an appreciable effect on the figures for this year. I still think our 1900 figures of 1,942,000 were close to the total population of Chicago. With us it is only a question as to whether there are fewer people here this year than last. That we will know for some time."

...Joseph Roulis, 212 New street, Blue Island, ...d a good cigar. "Say, John," ...kept your end of the bar- ...signed McSwatters. "I ...ten dollars." "Neither can ...must have a smoke. Tell ...give you two dollars if you ...." "Done!" said McSwat... two and placed them in his ...ay," he said. Half an hour ...way home, chuckling softly, ...twelfth man who had bought ...deal.—Syracuse Herald.

MOVEMENTS OF ROCKEFELLER BOATS PUZZLE VESSELMEN.

Telling Where Craft Will Turn Up, Once Out of Sight—Douglass Houghton Comes from Conneaut Light and Takes on Big Corn Cargo.

The curious movements of the Rockefeller ...es are beginning to be exceedingly ...ling to vesselmen. Clearances of ships ...s generally taken to indicate where they ...e going, but the Rockefeller people appear to be using the destination given in ...overnment papers as a blind, and there is ...thing where a Rockefeller boat will turn ...ther it is out of sight of land. Last ...week the Douglass Houghton, with the ...ames Fritts in tow, cleared at Conneaut, ...for Duluth. The Fritts was dropped at ...Duluth and the Houghton continued up ...the lake. It appeared at South Chicago ...Friday and took on a cargo of 250,000 ...bushels of corn. Five days for the trip from ...Conneaut to Chicago is a record-breaker for ...steamer.

The Robert Fulton cleared from Toledo ...Friday also for Duluth. The Fulton is ...a Rough Rider in full ...ed on a snow white charger ...tform. He circles the open ...then scatters a score of in... a grand crash from the full ...gallant rider comes to a dead ...g nostrils of his noble steed ...e auditorium. Up flash the ...storian voice the newcomer ...

Vice President that apostle ...Vice President that apostle ...d. Cannel Teddy Roosevelt! ...ravest ever! See?' How's ...ain Dealer.

MAY GET NEW SENATORS.

NEBRASKA EXPECTED TO NAME TWO REPUBLICANS THIS YEAR.

Assistant Secretary Melklejohn and Congressman Mercer Both Considered Excellent Material—President McKinley Commissions General Lloyd Wheaton as Major General of Volunteers—Has Had Long and Active Experience.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 19.

In the event of Republican success in Nebraska the Legislature of that State will be called upon to elect two Republican Senators. Already Assistant Secretary Melklejohn is being mentioned for one of the places, and owing to his experience in politics and in the War department he is considered one of the most acceptable men in the State. Another name mentioned in connection with the Nebraska Senatorship is that of Representative Mercer. Mr. Mercer is one of the strongest men in the Lower House, possesses considerable ability, is popular with his associates, and is now serving his fourth term in Congress. He has gained considerable prestige as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and this position has brought him before the country.

Nebraska May Have Two New Senators.

It will be remembered that during the last Congress he was skillful enough to put through a large number of public building bills without causing any hard feeling on the part of those who were disappointed in not getting a building authorized for their districts. This in itself is an accomplishment to be proud of.

Mr. Mercer was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1857, and removed with his parents to Adams County, Ill., the following year. At the close of the war he removed to Brownsville, Neb., where he attended public school and graduated from the State University in 1880. He has taught school, has been clerk in a store, worked on a farm, edited a newspaper, and graduated at law.

He served one term as City Clerk, and as a police judge at Brownsville. He was twice elected Secretary to the Republican State Central committee, and for several years was chairman of the Republican City and County committees; elected Secretary of the National Republican Congressional committee in 1896, and for two years was chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Nebraska.

Rank of Major General for Lloyd Wheaton.

Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton of the volunteer army, now stationed in the Philippines, was today commissioned by the President as a Major General of volunteers. General Wheaton was born in Michigan in 1838, and entered the army as First Sergeant of Company E, Eighth Illinois Infantry, on April 30, 1861. He served throughout the war with distinction, and was mustered out as a Colonel of volunteers. In July, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry, and was gradually promoted to be Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry in February, 1899.

He was brevetted Major of volunteers on March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg; he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services on the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala.; and was brevetted a Colonel in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses.

On June 19 last he was brevetted a Major General of volunteers for conspicuous gallantry in action against the insurgent forces near Imus, Philippine Islands. He is a medal-of-honor man. A medal of honor was given him for distinguished gallantry in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., on April 9, 1865, leading the right wing of his regiment, springing through an embrasure against a strong fire of artillery and musketry, the first to enter the enemy's works, while serving as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry.

Since his appointment in the regular army General Wheaton has served on the Western Frontier and in the Southern States. During the Spanish war he was in command of a brigade, and was among the first to go to Cuba. In February, 1899, he went to Manila, and was in command of a brigade of the Eighth Army Corps. He was a brilliant brigade commander, and has been in command of the Department of Northern Luzon. His promotion is a recognition of his valuable services, and was recommended by Generals Otis and MacArthur.

Supervising Architect Taylor today awarded the contract for building the annex to the temporary Postoffice at Chicago to the Campbell Building company of that city. They were the lowest bidders, their figure being $28,937. The structure will have to be completed within ninety days.

"I know nothing about 6,000 Indians in Arizona starving to death because of the failure of crops," said Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan today. No advices of this character have reached the department. If such a condition existed we would know of it in short order."

Formal orders were issued today directing General Joseph Wheeler to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving General Wade, who will return to his post.

Secretary Gage is confined to his home, suffering with a heavy cold and an ailment of his stomach. His condition is not at all serious, and he is expected to be out within a few days.

STATE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Marshall Field & Co. Contemplate Building Store on Central Music Hall Site.

Plans contemplating the razing of Central Music Hall at the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets, 124x150½ feet, and the erection of a modern twelve-story fireproof structure, for use by the retail department of Marshall Field & Co. and making a continuous business block for the firm, were given a backset last Monday evening. The City Council, instead of passing on a permit for a new building, referred the matter to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South for future consideration. The leases of the present tenants in Central Music Hall Building do not expire until May 1, 1901, but on account of having to move at all another location for a music hall has already been considered in the old Continental Hotel Building at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street.

Marshall Field is at present in Europe, but his agents have been busy with plans for improving the State street site of Central Music Hall. Mr. Field owns all the block in the Central Music Hall company, having of late secured the last block.

Dunlap Smith appeared yesterday before the School Fund Property committee of the Board of Education with the request to have the revaluation clause in the lease of A. B. Harris to the property at 161 State street, 20x83 feet, changed to a fixed rental for the rest of the term expiring in 1983. The present rental is $7,200 a year until 1905, when the property is subject to reappraisement, which it is desired to avoid.

E. S. Pike, owning the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, 26x88 feet, adjoining, contemplates the erection of a modern twelve-story building on the two sites in case the Board of Education grants a dispensation. The McVicker Theater company, through a representative, made a similar request for fixed rental. As none of the applications were in writing the committee deferred action until they are submitted in legal form.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners have filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Mrs. Minna Allmindinger alleging a breach of contract of June, 1891, in the failure to pay over certain moneys for improvements along the Lake Shore drive and asking that it be set aside and a deed in escrow, now in her possession, conveying title to originally submerged lands near the foot of Oak street be destroyed and title reinvested in the Park board free of all incumbrances. The land in question is part of a tract that was under consideration of purchase by an Eastern syndicate last year, but the deal fell through.

By the terms of the contract under controversy Mrs. Allmindinger was to build a breakwater along a portion of the Lake Shore drive between Chicago avenue and Oak street and place sufficient filling for the construction of an extension of the Lake Shore drive. She was the owner of a portion of the submerged lands bordering on the proposed drive extension, and in return for the new land brought to the construction of the drive she agreed, it is claimed, to pay the commissioners the sum of $71,750. Of this sum, it is claimed, $37,020 is unpaid. The commissioners have Mrs. Allmindinger a deed to this property, and it is now held in escrow by the Northern Trust company.

A Man's Home

is his castle. You can have a castle—a very modern castle—when you travel, if you secure one of those charming little compartments in the compartment sleeping cars of the

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Chicago to Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northwest; to Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and the southwest.

City Office: 115 Adams Street. Depot: Harrison Street and 5th Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Branch Appellate Rulings.

Fifteen opinions were announced yesterday in the Branch Appellate Court by Judges Horton, Freeman, and Shepard. Nine of the decisions affirm the findings previously entered in the lower courts. The cases considered by the court were recorded as:

5432—Charles S. Leeds vs. George P. Townsend; reversed and remanded.

5855—Rochester German Insurance Company vs. P. H. Bedron; reversed and remanded.

5666—James Ehll vs. Charles B. Farwell; affirmed.

5865—Eugene A. Pike et al. vs. George Heinsman; reversed and remanded.

5869—Charles Mobe Jr. vs. James Pease; affirmed.

5871—Z. S. Holbrook vs. Electric Appliance Company; affirmed.

5873—Bank of Commerce vs. Lesser Franklin, for use; reversed and remanded.

5876—Conway vs. Garden City Paving and Post Company; affirmed.

5877—City of Chicago vs. Emily E. Ramsey; reversed and remanded.

5879—Ernst Heidmaier vs. Otto Rehor; affirmed.

5880—Lewis Sayard Dickinson vs. Karl Hoffman et al.; affirmed.

5935—Northwestern Life Assurance Company vs. Louise Briemkestorf; affirmed.

5987—Chicago Title and Trust Company vs. Ellen McGlew; affirmed. Judge Horton dissenting.

5993—Walter H. Browne vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.; affirmed.

6264—William T. English vs. The People of the State of Illinois; reversed.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—194718—Sarah E. Collins vs. City; on ver., $2,000; satisfied. 206000—Frank Hanek vs. Co.; on ver., $200, satisfied.

Judge Kavanagh—205644—George Hill Coal Co. vs. John T. Falkenthal; on ver., $443.75; satisfied. 206757—Martin Dunn vs. Chicago Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Co.; on find., $400; judgt. satisfied. 206777—Jacob G. Earl, and Thomas W. Sennott; on ver., $150; and sci. fa.

Judge Barr—167—Fritz Schweinfurth vs. Fritz Buehler; trial and judgt., $1,143.90 of Oct. 8, 1891; rev'sed.

Judge Shirley—194206—Anton C. Chase vs. Frank E. Lonas; on finding, debt, $250, das. $150, debt to be discharged etc., appl.

Judge Willis—194207—Joseph Schar vs. Chicago Union Traction Co.; on findg., $400, judgt. satisfied.

Judge Haney—167671—E. Kennedy vs. John Edlund and wife; on findg., $20, satisfied.

Judge Neely—196655—James Sheehan vs. Louis Eli and David Fleisher; on findg., $300, satisfied. 194510—Ann E. Coats vs. Same; on finding in favor of admr. vs. D. H. Tolman; $25, satisfied.—206762—Frank Jankowski vs. S. Morris Co.; on findg., $200, satisfied.—206763—Joseph Shinkowski vs. S. Morris & Co.; on findg., $150, satisfied.—194174—Isidor Legerman vs. Louis Bernstein; on ver., $600.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—Henning vs. Henning; dec. div.—3983—Hartman vs. Gartner; dec. sale.—4425—Cowing vs. Yeaton, atty.—3860—Nicholas vs. Holsington; dec. sale.—3667—N. W. L. A. vs. Meissner; dec. sale.—206622—Debos vs. Powel; dec.

Judge Chytraus—4046—Bartling vs. Bartling; dec. div.

Judge Tuley—10339—Germania vs. Loomis; dec. ...

Judge Hamilton—vs. Ellison, dec.

Judge Tuthill—206709—Robinson vs. Robinson; dec. div.—8483—Hazelton vs. Sullivan; dec. ...—Domestic B. Assn. vs. Harrington; dec. ...11027—McLellen vs. McLellen; dec. div.—11181—Domestic B. Assn. vs. Rasmussen; dec. appl.

Judge Dunne—Elizabeth Cohn vs. Heineman; dec. div.

Judge Burke—11042—Van Horne vs. Hoy; dec. sale.—12054—Miller vs. Miller; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—11765—Yarnell vs. Yarnell; dec. div.—12462—Linbald vs. Olsson; dec. sale.—6750—Rauen vs. Green; dec. ...

Judge Willis—11483—Beckley vs. Beckley; dec. div.—12322—Steinkraus vs. Steinkraus; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

3859—Fred Scott; liabilities, $3,628.88; assets none. William A. Pierce and Charles Hosick, attorneys.

3860—Newton Corbett; liabilities, $9,475; assets none. Barrow & Thompson, attorneys.

3861—Joseph Wallmann; liabilities, $2,226.95; assets none. Allen E. Foltz, attorney.

3862—Thomas Valley; liabilities, $705; assets none. T. B. Novak, attorney.

3863—Fred Stump; liabilities, $671.64; assets none. D. W. Parker, attorney.

3864—Edward Sheehan; liabilities, $412; assets none. John E. Anderson, attorney.

3865—Charles H. Wagner; liabilities, $3,919.29; assets none. H. S. Tomlin, attorney.

3866—Edward M. Gardiner; liabilities, $16,650.05; assets none. James E. Furnell; attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judges Gibbons—Chancery trial call 2008, 1629, 10911, 3548, 11199.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 565, 1302, 1813, 5285, 304, 1477. On trial 2315.

Judge Tuley—Chancery contested motions 11435, 11523, 11602, 120, 11906, 12080A, 5810, 11507, 146134, 6693, 126700, 7968, 11856, 943, 563, 12456, 12881, 12127.

Judge Hall—Trial call 5130, 5213, 3216, 5085, 4220, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5306, 5307.

Judge Haney—Trial call 16134, 16270, 10145, 10388, 10389, 10390, 10393, 13572, 13541, 16816, 16903, 16823. On trial 6686.

Judge Stein—Trial call 207026, 2311, 1307, 949, 3006, 106, 13628?.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 192332, 2001, 040, 4552, 4751, 1b4628, 4824, 4865, 5002, 5044, 5060, 5135, 5136, 5180, 5196, 5198, 5199, 5182, 5200, 5205, 5041. On trial 4908.

Judge Chetlain—No court.

Judge Clifford—Trial call 2446, 10617, 10287, 10603, 10562, 10462, 10485, 10620, 10639, 10727, 10771, 8821, 7261, 10365, 10733, 10065, 6396, 10657. On trial 5075.

Judge Neely—Trial call 17289, 173340, 17704, 17715, 17517, 17496, 17802, 17875, 17920, 17940, 17967, 17911, 17896, 18008, 18036, 18041, 18074, 18118, 18130, 18140, 18342, 18275, 18285, 18296, 18321, 18342, 18386.

Judge Smith—Chancery trial call 11299. On trial 9011.

Judge Holdom—Trial call 7648, 7562, 1167, 7474, 7647, 8025, 2425, 2549, 5222, 6018, 488, 2003, 2993, 2041, 2074, 2084, 2835, 2802, 4803, 2854, 2068, 3011, 3017, 3019, 3225, 304, 4373, 4374, 3236, 3342. On trial 7657.

Judge Tuthill—Chancery contested motions 12580, 2176, 12044, 11755, 12457, 10318. Juvenile Court.

Judge Hudson—County Court—First call of all agricultural assessment cases.

Judge Burke—Chancery trial call, 6595, 8730, 11062, 337, 7370.

Judge Dunne—Trial call, 2181, 7143, 7141, 6300, 191067, 7007, 14143, 1804, 7361, 7704, 4649.

Judge Gary—Trial call 4901, 4980, 5104, 5251, 5167, 5253, 5254, 5176, 5262, 5347, 5354, 4410. On trial 5077.

Judge Dwight—Trial call 8788, 1927, 1600, 4387, 2020, 3036, 1048, 2301, 2068, 2373, 2378, 2379, 2380, 4060. On trial 3.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and city special asst. calendar, No. 75. Legal objections only in, Numbers 24435, 24641, 24762, 25004, 25060, and legal objections in all disposed of cases on calendar No. 74.

Judge Willis—8483. On trial, Trial call, 2823, 8520, 9046, 6304, 8077, 5595, 7766, 6315, 6283.

Judge Hutchings—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—8878, 8812, 8833, 8513, 8811, 8806, 8803, 8511, 8512, 8507, 2816.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Barnes—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—2933, 2852, 2853, 2844, 2842, 3529, 3764, 872, 3002, 8539.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—9:30 a. m.—Estate of John J. Keating. 10 a. m.—Motions. 11 a. m.—Estate of Vaslav Pechota. 2:15 p. m.—Estate of William S. Moore.

Judges Woods, Grosscup, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—651.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—24650 on trial. 2405, 25316, 25321, 25337, 25359.

United States District Court—Motions.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Following were the proceeding in the Supreme Court today:

Smith vs. Harding; dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

People vs. Murphy; motion to vacate order with leave to amend petition.

Glenville vs. People; motion to vacate order and dismiss appeal; cause continued.

Taylor vs. City of Bloomington; leave to file briefs instanter.

Elmstead vs. Nicholson; motion by defendant in error for time to file briefs.

Hibernian Banking Association vs. Morrison; motion by Branch to file new bond.

Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters vs. Haley; stipulation to dismiss appeal.

People vs. Miller; continued.

The following cases were taken on call: Steiner vs. People; Dreyer vs. People; Hagenow vs. People; Weimer vs. People; Simmons vs. People; Kuefel vs. People; Jennings vs. People; Gott vs. People; Halsey vs. Town of Lake View; Heidemaier vs. Sleaman; Eddy vs. People; Chicago Great Western Railway Company vs. McMahan; Moerschbacher vs. Supreme Count of the Royal League; Machin vs. Havan; Crouckin vs. Hutchinson; Chicago and Alton Railroad Co. vs. Fay; Donovan vs. Consolidated Coal Co.; Blackman vs. Summit Coal and Mining Co.; Partridge vs. Stevens; People ex. rel. vs. Van Cleave; Weber vs. Harts; Bauerle vs. Long; Poohlman vs. Schweinforth; Kots vs. Illinois Central Railroad Co.; Hartwell vs. Stockman's Building and Loan Savings Union.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, June 19, 1900:

Flournoy—23 e of Homan-av., n f, 25x 124, and improvements, incumbrance $3,500. June 1 [John J. Lyons to Catherine O'Connor] $10,000

Eggleston-av., between 70th and 72d-sts., w f, 33 1-3x119½, June 9 [T. Cossar to C. W. Cossar] 3,500

23d-st., 167 w of Lincoln, n f, 24x100, June 18 [J. Stiles to Chas. Heymen] 1,200

107th-pl., 150 w of Indiana-av., s f, 31x137, May 28 [J. A. Hall to Jacob Walper] 1,900

Irving Park-av., 58 e of Palmer, s f, 25x 125, 4 [Van der Syde] 1,000

102-pl., 391 e of State-st., s f, 50x125, and other property, June 15 [E. F. Bryant to G. Van der Syde] 3,000

Shields-av., 24 s of 44th-pl., e f, 24x118, June 18 [James Hayles to Joseph F. Hemm] 2,000

Drake-av., 197 n of Belmont, w f, 25x125, May 26 [J. R. Duff to Edward Pech] 1,200

47th-st., 264 e of Wentworth-av., s f, 24x 100, June 16 [S. Krug to Wm. L. Hoffman] 2,000

N. Ashland-av., 194 s of Irving Park-blvd., e f, 50x173¾, incumbrance $1,000, June 16 [M. Thomas to Chas. L. Webb] 1,500

Same property, incumbrance $1,060, June 16 [Chas. L. Webb to Mary E. Thomas] 1,500

Humbolt-blvd., 50 s of Courtland-st., e f, 50x175, revenue $7.50, June 5 [E. R. Clark to Percy V. Castle] 1

Orchard-st., 120 s of Webster-av., w f, 24x 100, June 4 [A. C. Plumer to A. Hannibal] 3,000

Kinzie-st., w of Spaulding-av., s f, 24x124, June 18 [G. C. Behrens to H. C. Calhoun] 1,500

Same property, June 18 [H. C. Calhoun to Carrie Behrens] 1,500

20th-st., 48 e of Washtenaw-av., n f, 24x123, June 18 [A. Glaser to Chas. J. Kamba] 1,400

14th-st., 70 e of Loomis, s f, 24x124, June 13 [H. L. Paesler to Nathan E. Scheer] 4,000

Indiana-av., 102 n of 20th-st., w f, 25x167, revenue $8, incumbrance $6,500, June 8 [Maurice Curran to Helen L. Cone] 1

Clybourn-av., 70 n of Blackhawk-st., w f, 25x125, June 14 [Wm. C. Phillips to Wm. C. Hase] 5,625

Armour-av., between 48th and 49th-sts., (if extended), w f, 20x100, June 16 [M. W. Whitney to James Nott] 2,500

Superior-av., 97 n of 46th-st., e f, 48x124, June 2 [J. Schlosser to John P. Byrnes] 1,200

Hamlin-av., cor Iowa-st., w f, 51x125, incumb. $1,850, June 16 [A. Phennig to E. Wiberg] 4,000

La Salle-av., 125 s of 30th, e f, 25x120, revenue $2.50, June 1 [Wm. C. Hasert to Clara Schaar] 1

Halsted-st., 82 s of 55th, e f, 100x100, May 25 [P. Well et al. by M. in C. to Berkshire Life Ins. Co.] 17,516

47th-st., 120 e of Justine-av., n f, 24x 125, June 18 [Wm. McConnell to Josef Tomas] 2,500

Taylor-st., 300 w of Desplaines, n f, 26x 110, June 19 [John H. Loudi to Marie Jarolim] 5,000

Calumet-av., 246 m or l n of 31st-st., e f, 52x127.1, June 19 [Jenpie M. Calwell to David G. Alsop] 9,967

Fleetwood-st., n e cor North-av., w f, 153x 200, on 2d, Chgo Ry. Co. to Jos. Hirsch, incumb $20,000, June 18 [Helena Boser et al. to Chicago Wharfing and Storage Co.] 40,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., as follows:

The Vienna Sausage company, at Chicago; to engage in the manufacture of sausages; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Samuel Ladanyi, Emil Rechi, Henry Goldsmith.

The People's Savings and Trust company, at Chicago; to engage in general mercantile business; capital, $50,000; incorporators, E. C. Misner, J. M. Lucas, Charles N. Lucas.

The Illinois Soap and Manufacturing company, at East St. Louis; to manufacture soap, glue, and fertilizers; capital, $20,000; incorporators, James A. Reardon, Jos. Marlin, Jos. W. L. Burgess.

The Gem Heel company, at Chicago; to manufacture rubber and rubber goods; capital, $2,500; incorporators, Frank B. Pease, Fred H. Atwood, Harry G. Carpenter.

The Neoga Creamery company, at Neoga; to manufacture products of milk; capital, $5,000; incorporators, H. A. Aldrich, Albert Caruthers, Earl Young.

The Orme & Sutton Rice company, at Chicago; to deal in rice and rice products; capital $30,000; incorporators, Gordon S. Orme, Wm. W. Sutton, Wm. H. Dickson.

Hunter W. Finch & Co., at Chicago; to deal in coal; capital, $50,000; incorporators, H. W. Finch, Frederick Ullman, N. W. Hacker.

The Castalian Mineral Spring company, at Chicago; to deal in waters; capital, $200,000; incorporators, H. J. Toner, Robert Redfield, Jno. Lyons.

The Price Bros.' School of Veterinary Dentistry, at Oregon; to give instruction in veterinary dentistry, but not for profit; incorporators, Albert W. Price, Daniel R. Price, John M. Price.

The following foreign corporations were licensed to do business in Illinois:

The Pilger & Wailing Manufacturing company, at Kendallville, Ind.; capital stock in Illinois, $5,000.

The Federal company, at Jersey City, N. J.; capital stock in Illinois, $2,500.

The Adams-Bagnall Electric company, at Cleveland, O.; capital in Illinois, $2,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Advertising Pencils and Specialties.
F. L. Shafer, Agt. West'n Pencil Co., 269 Dearborn

Art, Beveled and Stained Glass.
The Flanigan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Assayers and Refiners.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Automatic Trousers Hanger.
Only correct hanger. Chicago Form Co., 125 LaSalle

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. PALACE HOME BAKERY, 376-81 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 232 State-st.

Cement Sidewalks.
STANSEN & BLOME, Unity Bldg. Central 12.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Detective Agencies.
AMERICAN Detective Assn., 3111 Indiana-av.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N.W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Expert in Handwriting and Inks.
H. L. TOLMAN, 929 Opera-House Bldg.

Fire Insurance.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Florists.
A. LANGE, 51 Monroe-st., cor. State. Tel. C. 2522.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.
FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. F. 1.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

Mandolin Instruction.
S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Opium, Morphine and Cocaine Cure.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren. Pamphlet free.

Opticians.
HEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
HOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
HORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST S

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AM A FIRST-CLASS office and business man, capable of filling any position from bookkeeper up; have until recently held an official position with a large corporation, and now seeking a position on reasonable salary; highest credentials as to ability, etc. Address B 202, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, SIX years' experience on books and general office work, some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, rapid penman, being new arrival in Chicago, will work for small salary to get position at once; references. MISS ENRIGHT, 268 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 21; first-class cashier, good penman; 7 years' experience; familiar with Spanish; have lived in Mexico; would like to travel. B 326, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED American, practical bookkeeper, long experience and first-class references, desires engagement. Address B 680, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAR RECORD clerk; knows junction points well; capable of taking charge of any records or mileage accounts; best of references. Address B 275, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR gen. office work; A1 ref.; 2 years' experience; also understands stenography. Address B 245, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SCHOOL TEACHER, bright, intelligent, capable, would like position as bookkeeper or any clerical work. C 416, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RAPID BUSINESS writer to do office work; salary $10. Address B 604, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER with reliable house where there is chance for advancement. Address B 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN IN office; some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. Address B 308, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARmacist; relief or steady; best references. PHARMACIST, 368 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS office assistant; best references. Address B 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A BOOKKEEPER would like posting or other work evenings. Address B 506, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; TEN years' experience in general office work; rapid, accurate; good stenographer; refs. B 278, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT APPEARING young man in office; high school graduate; experienced; best references. B 216, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, EXperienced bookkeeper and stenographer, age 24, willing to work; good references. B 211, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and stenographer; best of references. B 318, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 40 YRS. OF age, as salesman or outside man for good concern. Address B 338, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HAT SALESMAN. Address L. HOCHBERG, 378 S. Paulina-st.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, INdustrious boy of excellent character wants a position in business house where there is chance for promotion. Address B 240, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS of age in an office or some reliable firm; good reference. Address 806 West Thirtieth-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY, 18, TO LEARN tailoring trade. Address B 215, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER AT present employed by one of the largest houses in the country would make change; best of references and must be confidential. Address S 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED baker and pastry cook, on bread, cakes, pastries, ice cream or prepared wares; steady employment; city bakery preferred. Address B 359, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH experience in retail place as all-around man; first-class as operator and head mounter; furnish L. LICHTENSTEIN, 378 S. Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED — MACHINIST; ALLaround hand; anywhere. DELWITT, 121 Wells-st., store.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; understand coaching; willing and obliging; can furnish best city reference. Address G. H., 3918 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, LAWN mower, general; single, temperate, single man; refs. Address B 514, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman, city or country, and all-around good man; single; best refs. Address B 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, ENGlish, single; handy around gent's place; city or suburbs. H. POWELL, 2829 Prairie-av., rear.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT ENGlish butler; highest refs. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN, TYPEwriter, long experience; rapid; have machine; want position copying, billing, etc.; references; moderate salary. Address B 341, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE TYPEWRITER; have machine; want piece work, copying, etc. Address B 346, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; 7 years' experience; seconds salary. Address B 353, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer; 6 years' experience; first-class references. Address B 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITER, 8 years' experience; best refs. D 633, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, MANager wholesale house three years, compelled to leave city account health, would like to open branch house or office in Louisville, Ky., or good Indiana town; thorough accountant; good salesman. Address B 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SOBER MAN, 54; good references; in private family; work around house, barn, garden, or chores; good home and small salary. Address B 668, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED man as houseman or porter; city references. 4211 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN ATTENDing night school, wants work part of the day. Address B 209, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH NEWSPAPER, by educated young man; ability as writer, stenographer. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as stenographer and bookkeeper in some general office work; good penman, accurate, and industrious; good reference. B 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced, accurate, industrious, and capable of doing neat work; salary $8. Address B 259, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG LAdy willing to return for small salary; references in exchange for expenses; highest references. Address B 248, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 LAW STENOGRApher desires engagement to begin Sept. 1; first-rate ability and long experience; references. Address C 722, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 19, not afraid of work, wishes some good trade or position. Address CHAS. ELLIS, 329 S. 45th-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS bartender; willing to do own washing; can furnish references. Address B 665, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEMAN, DISHwasher, kitchenman; ref. B 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN ENGRAVing; small wage first year. B 219, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PROOFREADER OR manager of trade journal. B 216, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

"MANSONS," "MANSONS," "MANSONS."
GRAND FALL "MANSONS" AT CYCLES $19.85. THIS WEEK ONLY.

GRAND SPECIAL sale of these superb bicycles, both ladies' and gents' all sizes, in the gears, genuine "Manson" 3-crown tires, Bunker saddles, Ranger adjustable bars, one-piece hanger, Tucker rims, both wheels and wheels guaranteed for one year; a $50 value for $19.85; the opportunity of the season to secure a beautiful high-grade mount at a greatly reduced price; send us $1 deposit and we will hold one of these wheels for you.

Second-hand wheels, $3 and up; Adiake tandem, fine condition, $24; "Mansons," all styles, on easy payments; catalogue free. Manson Cycle Co., retail salesrooms, second floor rotunda, Masonic Temple. PHALEN & BENNETT CO., 71 31st-st., South Side agents.

WILL YOU ACCEPT
A HIGH GRADE STANDARD 1900 BICYCLE
OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION
for your services in talking up, advertising, taking orders among your friends and acquaintances for our wheels.
THE LOFTIS " AND THE " METROPOLE " ?
The latest up to date wheels built. Three nickel crowns, nickel joints and head, one-piece crank, best equipment, etc., etc.
Prices, regular $50.00, cash or easy terms.
Great bargains in second-hand wheels.
This is a great opportunity to get a wheel. Call and see us. Open evenings and Sundays until 2 p. m.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st.
West Side branch, 357 W. Madison-st.

BIG CLEARING SALE—
STANDARD HIGH GRADE BICYCLES.
1900 MODEL ADLAKE CHAINLESS, $45.
1900 MODEL ADLAKE RACERS, $40.
1900 MODEL ADLAKE ROADSTERS, $27.50.
1900 MODEL CYRUS CHAINLESS, $25.50.
1900 MODEL CYRUS ROADSTERS, $20.
A FEW 1899 MODELS, CYRUS, $14.50.
ADLAKES, CYRUS, CROWN, $20.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN TRUSS CHAIN.
TANDEMS AND OLD WHEELS AT YOUR OWN PRICE. OPEN EVENINGS.
TWO STORES:
613 W. MADISON-ST.
WASHINGTON AND 5TH-AV. TIMES BLDG.
STEINER & GEBHART, AGTS.

CLOSING OUT—1,000 UNREDEEMED LADIES' and gents' wheels all renewed, never marked; stored with us by manufacturers (SINCE FAILED), to be sold regardless of price; actual cost, at wholesale or manufacturers' prices; other makes taken in part from $12 up. NOTE few of our bargains: The Waters Special, regular $40, wheel of the year; the Jamieson, regular $35, for $16; Adlake Bicycles at prices that would astonish you. Second-hand wheels at your own prices. Enterprise Bicycle Storage Co., (old Lake Shore-av.); office 2d floor. Open daily until 10 p. m. Sunday noon. Estab. 1891.

GREAT BICYCLE CLOSING OUT SALE.
5,000 genuine high grade bicycles $15, with genuine Palmer tires and enamel any color; ladies' and gents' one price. GUARANTEED THREE. Choice of saddle and pedal. Every bicycle guaranteed; if not found perfectly satisfactory money will be refunded after 30 days' trial. A few IROQUOIS and CHAINLESS machines at your price. Second-hand wheels taken in trade. Call today. RALPH TEMPLE, 82 Lake, 2d floor.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN AMERIca—the OLD RELIABLE—I agree old place.
BROWN-LEWIS CO., 206 Wabash-av.

THISTLE AND FULTON BICYCLES; SECOND-hand bicycles and tandems. 271 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING. FURS. ETC.

ANDREWS, 460 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old feathers, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—FILING, SHIPPING, addressing, folding, or as forelady; expert on P.-C.-D. general mail order work; hustler. Address G H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. ACCURATE young lady, office assistant; good writer; refs.; $6. Address B 522, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, general housework, second work, or maid. 141 E. 17th-st., parlor floor.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED GIRL in small family; cooking or general housework. 3013 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—First-class LAUNdress to go out by day or with family. Address B 546, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework; small family; call Wednesday. 3201 Wentworth-av., 2d flat, rear.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STRONG OLD woman for general housework; more for good home than wages. 2120 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork in Woodlawn, by Swedish girl, not long in America. Address 6023 Monroe-av. See janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NEAT GERman girls, newcomers; no washing or ironing. 3423 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls as chambermaid, light housework, second girl, or nurse. 5017 Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO LEARN housework in small family; small wages. Call 81 Seeley-av.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO HOUSEWORK; middle age; city or out. 3565 W. Lake, top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL TO cook in private family. Call 477 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family. 3646 Lowe-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN, OUT BY day; good worker. 1219 Chicago-av., Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE WOMan cook; city or suburbs. 1813 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress; country preferred. 3130 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework. 20 North Campbell-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING IN OR OUT. 20 Sullivan-st. MRS. SAUNDER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT Swedish cook. Call 2944 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 100 E. 47th-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY DAY; FIRST class laundress. 2456 Wentworth-av., top.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK OR cooking. 2914 S. Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework. 2801 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY; good woman. 507 Wolfram.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH COOK, private family; no laundry. B 252, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXCELLENT cook. Address B 541, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE COLORED girl wants work by day. 3251 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, housework; small family. B 536, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; will bring the best of recommendation, being 15 years in last place; object to the breaking up of the home. Call or address MRS. C., 6626 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PREPOSSESSING, refined experienced woman of 38 as managing housekeeper summer hotel, rooming house, or widower's family; best of references. Address B 285, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, American, as housekeeper or position of trust; has boy, 6 years; best references. Address B 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED MANaging housekeeper; very efficient and systematic; hotel or institution; references. C W 826, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMan as housekeeper or cook; no washing. 423 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED HOUSEkeeper to widower or invalid; ref. Address B 246, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE WOMan; housekeeper; best refs. B 515, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes to engage in private families on monthly payment; willing to do room chamber work. Address B 300, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes to sew in private families, by day, city or suburb. Address J. C., 3517 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY lady late from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day; good fitter; stylish. 88 Lytle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS wants sewing in families; reduced price for summer. Address B 230, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH-CANADIAN chambermaid, seamstress and nurse, German nurse, Swedish waitress, cooks and general housework girls with various references; city, country. MRS. WILLIS, 2121 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NEW ADDRESS, 3446 Indiana-av. The best of domestics, all nationalities, at the reliable Intelligence Registry, 3446 Indiana-av. Proprietor. Tel. S. 227. Est. 20 years. No branch offices.

SITUATION WANTED—12 S. CENTER-AV., Scandinavian office—Furnish best help, cooks, second, nurses, chambermaids, dining-room, and general housework girls. MRS. BURG.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 NORWEGIAN girls; city or country. MRS. HOWE, Scandinavian office, 88 Paulina, cor. Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS, all capacities. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK, Swedish; highest refs.; Wheaton preferred. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer; high school education; Smith-Premier and Remington operator; references; South Side location preferred; references. LENA WICHROWSKI, 9030 Ave. L, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as stenographer and bookkeeper in some general office work; good penman, accurate, and industrious; good reference. B 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced, accurate, industrious, and capable of doing neat work; salary $8. Address B 259, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG LAdy willing to return for small salary; references in exchange for expenses; highest references. Address B 248, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 LAW STENOGRApher desires engagement to begin Sept. 1; first-rate ability and long experience; references. Address C 722, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, REMINGton operator and stenographer; experienced; editorial and commercial work; moderate salary. Address C T 567, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCURATE, ENergetic, lady stenographer; short experience; owns Smith Premier machine; salary $6. Address B 271, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT, energetic lady stenographer; good speller; Smith Premier operator; refs.; salary $5. B 274, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; good education, some experience; references; possessing appearance; will be glad to start on low salary. Address B 520, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGraphers, good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address B 352, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; small salary to commence. Address B 225, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; bright, ambitious beginner; Remington operator; $6. Address B 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, AMBItious beginner; moderate salary. B 204, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper. B 230, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent lady stenog. B 522, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. ACCURATE stenographer; $6. Address B 521, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; AI; Rem. No. 6. Address C 459, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like the care of an invalid, either lady or gentleman; 10 years' experience. MRS. C., 6626 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, EDUCATED young lady seeks position as tutor to child or companion to lady; generally useful. Address B 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, EDUCATED lady, age 29, as companion; does not object to traveling. Address B 209, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

139 MADISON. 139 MADISON. 139 MADISON.
S. WEBSTER COMPANY.
139 MADISON. 139 MADISON.
THE WEBSTER COMPANY.
TEL. MAIN 2058. 139 MADISON.

$3 PER MONTH RENTAL — REMINGTONS, Smith Premiers, Olivers, etc. Ribbons and oak stands free. MACHINES SOLD HALF PRICE. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Tel. Main 2288.

WE SELL THE $1 TYPEWRITER RIBBON FOR 50 cts. Sent by mail; can pay in postage stamps. S. HANNA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 AND NO. 6 REMINGTON; also No. 2 Smith Premier; very cheap. See them. 70, 159 La Salle-st.

NEW TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
BEST RATES IN THE CITY.
W. B. MORRISON & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COMMERCIAL GRAPHOphone; a bargain. Address B 217, Tribune office.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

DO YOU WANT HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS at a bona fide discount of 20 per cent? Then read these prices: $19.75 for $25 single buggy harness; $10.80 for $14.98 somerset spring bar saddle; $25.50 for double driving harness; $18.98 for brass trimmed express harness, 1¼ in. traces. We have the most complete stock of harness and horse goods in the city, at prices you cannot duplicate elsewhere.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

BELGIAN HARES.

AMERICAN BELGIAN HARE CO., 209 S. Sacramento-av.—We handle nothing but imported thoroughbred, pedigreed stock, young from same.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILLING CLERKS—IMMEDIATELY, AT UNION Stock Yards. Two rapid, accurate, experienced male billing clerks, operating Remington and Elliott & Hatch machines; salary $12 to commence. Call at American Express Office, Halsted-st. near Root.

BOOKKEEPER—AN ASSISTANT, BY A wholesale hardware house. Address, with references and state experience, age, and salary wanted. F V 917, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—TO CHECK UP AND MAKE trial balance small set books, about one week's work. Address B 262, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT WOMAN; PERmanent. Address in own handwriting B 613, Tribune office.

PHARMACIST — REGISTERED ASSISTANT; single; good wages; Scandinavian preferred. Address B 336, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR CLERK IN THE ACcounts department of a large fire insurance office; must have had experience, write a good hand, and be accurate at figures. Address studying age, references, and salary expected. B 529, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF large and growing business; where there is good chance for advancement; intelligent, good penman, and no bad habits; mention where and experience. Address B 538, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR BOOKKEEPING AND GENeral office work; make application in writing, state salary and give references. Goldberg & Leon Co., 254 E. Madison-st.

YOUNG MAN—FOR REAL ESTATE OFFICE, with city experience and references, renting, etc. Address D 610, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

AGENTS — FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE agents for suburban property in the 27th ward; highest commission. Room 1, 92 La Salle-st.

CANVASSERS—10, FIRST-CLASS; BIG MONEY. 185 Dearborn, R. 807.

ENERGETIC SALESMEN—COUNTRY, IN small towns, to sell groceries to their neighbors at wholesale; being 10 per cent to 20 per cent under town merchants; prices $15 to $25 a week in it. Send for price list. WILMER WRIGHT, 1623 Wabash-av.

EXPER. SALESMAN—FOR DOWN-TOWN cash tailoring est.; good salary. Address F V 914, Tribune office.

GROCER—EXPERIENCED, TO CALL ON ESTablished hotel and restaurant trade; big salary to first-class salesman; give age, experience, and references. Address D 908, Tribune office.

INSTALLMENT MEN—GOOD, TO SELL OUR cameras; city or country; $1 down, 25c per week. Metropolitan Camera Co., 57½ Wells-st.

SALESMAN—A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE, selling as a specialty the fancy grocery trade, has an established territory for a first-class salesman. We want a man of experience, energy, and ambition. Applications must give full particulars as to experience and qualifications and state age. Address B 351, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE man of general business experience and fitness for first-class work; must be of good address and well recommended; good salary. Address F of 513, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY salesman, with a clean record, can procure good position; salary and commission. Address F J 514, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE, WHO CAN SELL; state age and experience; references required; good salary and commission; Address F J 523, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A RESIDENT WESTERN SALESman for a cloak line on commission; good position for right party; state age. Address, with references, G K 49, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL NEW BICYCLE EQUIPment for manufacturer. O'CONNELL, 1027 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—AGGRESSIVE, PUSHING, CAN find a profitable position. Apply to the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Room 504, 67 Clark-st.

SALESMAN—BAKING POWDER; ACTIVE, EXperienced; good salary and commission. KENNEDY, 6th floor, 141 S. Clinton-st.

SALESMAN — FAMILIAR WITH PHOTOgraph goods. Address B 340, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—P. F. COLLIER & SON'S LINE OF standard works are attracting the attention of the best book salesmen in this country. As a SINGLE INSTANCE of how our goods are selling, we have had one man for four months' work on our historical series. We can use A No. 1 salesmen, who place a high value on their services, guaranteeing gilt edge contracts and prompt delivery. F. ROBINSON,
524 Rand-McNally Building.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, WE HAVE AN opening for two salesmen, one for the East, West and South; must be hustlers, energetic, and of proven and unquestioned ability; give names of houses and references of last employers. This is a splendid opportunity for two first-class men. Address S 975, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — THREE GOOD, HUSTLING salesmen for Indiana and Michigan; must be intelligent, well dressed, and able to mingle with best people; salary and commission; yearly contract; worth $2,500; no others need apply; references required. Address F J 316, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — IN EVERY COUNTY, BY IMporting house to sell teas and coffee to consumers; good commission and inducements to young trade. The Great American Co., importers and grocers, 536 and 538 Wells-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, FOR ILLINOIS; A1 chance for man with established trade; splendid side line for office supplies; state what you control and references. Southern Soda Works Co., 92 La Salle-st., Room 23, city.

SALESMEN—EVERYWHERE; HIGH-CLASS salesmen, to sell latest improved, high-class, dry chemical fire extinguisher; will pay you handsome salary for your services. THE PYRICIDE CO., 44 Murray-st., New York.

SALESMEN — TAILORING. SALESMEN IN every county in the U. S. to take orders for strictly high-grade tailoring; liberal arrangements to parties furnishing good references. The Lovell-Talloring Co., 908-909 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TEAS AND COFFEES—WE ARE prepared to make interesting offer for live, first-class man; none but those controlling substantial business need answer; confidential. REID, HENDERSON & CO., 87 S. Water-st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR CLASSIFIED business, in city or country; salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a.m. Empire Literary Society (LAVIS), 521-531 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, and wages or salary or commission expected. Address C X 681, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—GOOD, HUSTLING, WELL-APpearing, intelligent men to handle Stoddard's Lecture Course; unique, attractive proposition on market; liberal advances to start with good references. J. D. KENYON, C. 506 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—OF THE HIGHER GRADES CAN learn of excellent proposition; state age; will pay good salary, by addressing F J 515, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BEST SIDE LINE FOR STATIONery, drug, and art stores; mornings. R. 20 McVicker's Bldg.

SALESMEN—VISITING THE CLOTHING, DRY goods, and shoe trade, to carry a side line; sample can be carried in vest pocket. F 832, Tribune.

SALESMEN—FOR AN ENTIRELY NEW PROPosition. Rapid Mfg. Co., 187 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—CORPORATION WILL EMPLOY first-class forceful solicitor. D 429, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Their People and Pencil Pictures of the Philippines," introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by the author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Japan, China; twelve islands, composing the Hawaiian group and the Philippines; illustrated with twelve hundred superb lithographs taken by our own artists, with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors; easy monthly payments; commissions paid in cash; exclusive territory. Address for circulars or collections by solicitor. Address for descriptions and terms CHICAGO RECORD'S BUREAU, "OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—U. S. PASSENGERS' LEAGUE requires 3 smart solicitors; insurance men making good records; a new work in this territory. 1405 Unity Bldg.

SOLICITORS—ADVERTISING OR BIOGRAPHIcal experience; big pay for first-class men only. Call 4 to 6 p. m., 1009 Medinah Temple.

SOLICITORS—270 MONON BLDG., 324 DEARborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO HANDLE A specialty brand of cigars as side line; big inducements to salesmen and customers. IMPERIAL CO., 520, 60 Wabash-av.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—FOR CHOCOLATE creams, as a side line. FRANK ALLEGRETTI, 159 5th-av., Chicago.

TWO SALESMEN—TO SELL LINE OF MEN'S and boys' medium priced shoes on commission in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin; expenses advanced; must be acquainted with trade. Address C 449, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—TO START AS MESSENGER IN LARGE bank; about 19 years; bright, fair education; good character and habits; live with parents; MUST MENTION UNDOUTED REFERENCES TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION. Address B 244, Tribune office.

BOY ABOUT 18 FOR GENERAL WORK. PAN Confection Co., 248 Illinois-st.

Trades.

BOILERMAKERS—10, TO LEAVE CITY TOnight. Call Room 6 Grace Hotel, Cor. Jackson and So. Clark-sts.

CABINETMAKERS — STEADY WORK FOR good men. KEENAN BROS., 315 S. Canal.

CARRIAGE PAINTER—FIRST CLASS; AT once. Apply to JAMES WILLEY, Kewanee, Ill.

COATMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS; STEADY. 4207 S. Halsted-st.

COMPOSITOR—USED TO SETTING LATIN; give experience and wages wanted. Address F V 914, Tribune office.

COMPOSITOR—JOB. 1410 S. RAVENSWOOD Park.

COMPOSITORS—8 FIRST-CLASS CATALOGUE compositors. W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind.

FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CUTTERS—FOR DOWNtown; steady job; good salary. F V 913, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR—A. GLOWITZ, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

FIRST-CLASS FINISHER. A. GLOWITZ, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

PLUMBERS—TWO, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, non-union; wages $3.50 per day of eight hours; steady employment for six months guaranteed. Address J. A. BAILEY & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

PRINTERS—2 CATALOG, ROGERS & HALL CO., 152 Market-st.

SHOEMAKERS—YOUNG MEN TO MAKE ALL kind alterations on uppers; steady and good pay. 217 State-st., top floor.

TAILOR — BUSHELMAN; STEADY WORK FOR good man. 186 55th-st.

TAILORS—ALSO LADIES' TAILORS AND dressmakers; good chance; the supreme system of cutting ladies' and gentlemen's garments is positively now in existence. FRED CROONBORG, 89 Madison-st., Suite 22.

TAILORS—COAT, VEST, AND PANTS MAKERS. 125 La Salle.

TWO UNION BENCH MOLDERS—McHUGH Foundry Co., 198 W. Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WEAVERS ON RUGS—$12 TO $15 A WEEK—Steady work. American Rug Co., 1446 Wabash.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—CHEAPEST HOUSE ON EARTH; the following are some of our bargains: Good smoking tobacco, package, 3½c; good plug tobacco, per lb, 19c; good pins, per paper, 1c; men's jeans pants, pair, 49c; dress buttons, a doz., 1c; men's good suspenders, per pair, 8c; 30 heavy engineer's shoes, $2.25; congress shoes, 98c; women's $1.75 button shoes, 89c; good shoe blacking, per box, 1c; fine quality dress suiting, worth 12½c, at 5¾c; good pair of shears, 3c; good, large box of bluing, 1c; fine set silver teaspoons, 15c; men's fine all-wool Prince Albert or cutaway coats, worth $12.50, at $2.49; fine wool pants, worth $5, at $1.98; best quality baking powder, per pound, 8c; gold tie pins, 1c; bar soap, 1c; neckties, 2½c; stove polish, 2c; gold breastpin, 2½c; spectacles, 3c; calico, 3½c yard; 25c scroll saws, 7c; skirt binding, 2 yard, 1½c; Kentucky jeans, 9½c yard; ribbon, inch wide, 1½c; boys' wool hats, 16c; 10c cotton socks, 3½c; good combs, 2c; send for price list of 1,000 articles equally as cheap. C. R. WILLARD CO., Chicago, Ill.

"THE BATTLE OF 1900," OFFICIAL CAMpaign book; Democratic issues, by Willis J. Abbot, manager Democratic Press Bureau; Republican issues, by Hon. William Eleroy Curtis, Washington correspondent; Prohibition, Oliver W. Stewart, chairman National Prohibition party; People's Party, Edward S. Taylor, National Central committee, People's party; all issues discussed by party leaders; conventions described in detail; big book, 500 pages; price $1.75; illustrated; good terms; freight; credit; big money for agents; outfit free to workers; be first. Address Monarch Book Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR PEERLESS ATLAS and pictorial gazetteer of all lands; only by subscription. 172 pages; 300 colored maps and large illustrations; new plan takes wondrously; census returns 1900 free; proved phenomenal profits for all workers. The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, O.

STREET MEN, ATTENTION—
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS COUNTRY.
FLYING PEACOCKS [16-IN. LONG].
140 PER CENT PROFIT.
Call any day this week or sample sent postpaid, 14c. SMITH & SMITH, 130-132 Dearborn-st. [Inter-Ocean Bldg.]

AGENTS WANTED—ENGINEERS CAN OBTAIN license by aid of "Practical Points," latest and best work published; contains every question with its correct answer likely to be asked in examination; by mail, $1. Mechanics' Supply Co., 134 Washington-st., Chicago.

RELIABLE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO sell our improved gasoline vapor lamps; no torch, adjustable flame; polished brass; seven styles; handsome designs; good profits. Write Studebaker Gas Lighting Co., Dept. O, 559 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo. LET THERE BE LIGHT!

AGENTS WANTED — LOCAL, COUNTRY, State, and traveling, for new patented article, easily carried; sells rapidly everywhere; large profits; sample and terms for 15 cts.; circulars free. L. O. BOWER & CO., Room 14, No. 191 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE IDEAL SKIRT SUPPORTER AND SHIRT WAIST HOLDER; the most simple, elegant, and practical device ever invented; the best seller on earth; come in and see it or write for terms. GEO. N. SCEETS, 45 Commerce Bldg., 16 Pacific-av., Chicago.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—The most attractive seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X, 88, La Crosse, Wis.

SURPRISED ALL OUR AGENTS AT THE rapidity our Marvel Shoe Polish sells; one agent cleared $1,182.00 in 6 months; chance of a lifetime; agents wanted at once. HOLLADAY & CO., 188 Monroe-st.

$100 PER WEEK PERMANENT SALARY handling on exclusive territory our aluminum specialties; send at once for terms with aluminum card case and 100 cards with your name, address, or business absolutely free. S. C. Monopole Mills, Cincinnati, O.

$2,500 CAN BE MADE DURING NEXT SIX months by hustling agents handling our white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, bosoms, and neckties; unlimited and guaranteed goods. Write for special plan. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS—MANY MAKE $2,000 ANNUALLY; start mail order business at home; everything furnished; "starter," particulars free. A. KRUEGER CO., 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE U. S. ICE cream freezer; best hot weather seller out. 167 Plymouth-pl. Now on demonstrated at A. M. Rothschild & Co., basement.

$300 A MONTH—SALESMEN TO CALL ON merchants and manufacturers; legitimate, substantial business. J. T. JONES & CO., Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—[COUNTRY]—$5 AN HOUR, SALary or commission; greatest discovery of the age; something entirely new; sample, etc., inclose stamp. Albaugh Mfg. Co., Chicago.

FIRST CLASS AG

...DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

...GTON-AV.—LARGE, ATTRACT... ...erlooking Midway Plaisance; large ...rnished couple only; dressing-room ...connect; detached house; terms ...ble; I. C. station 2 minutes; refer...

...-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ... bath; also large room suitable for ... with single beds and running ...d house with porches; reference ...ven B 242, Tribune office.

...E-AV. — BEAUTIFUL, COOL, ...ngle front rooms; hot water; strict... ...ne table; cream used; home baking.

...N-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE, NEW... ... running water; table board; ref...

...V.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH ...sand; convenient to blvd.; trains; ...for young people; South Side.

...V.—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISH... ... room with board; small family; ...ndas.

...AV.—THERE ARE SOME FINE ... for first-class people only; table

...TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN ...nished front alcove room on 2d ...water.

...E—PLEASANT, NEWLY FUR... ... fine table; day boarders accom...

...N-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS. ...ntleman; also table board.

...N-AV.—BOARD FOR REFINED ...g the city or permanent.

...AV. — FURNISHED FRONT ...oard; private home; large lawn.

...N-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOM... ... few desirable people.

...—ROOMS WITH BOARD; MOD... ...people employed; L. C.

...N-AV.—ROOMS, MDRN.; BOARD ...le; home cooking; pleasant locality.

...AV.—ROOMS WITH OR WITH... ...gle or en suite; location excellent.

...V.—ROOMS AND BOARD; PRI... ...boarders accommodated.

...AN — LARGE, BEAUTIFUL ...od board; detached house; refs.

...NGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE; ...with board; modern house; L. C.

...E-AV. — FURNISHED FRONT ...thers; good table; also day board.

...V., NEAR OAKLAND—BOARD; ...I. C.; 3 blocks.

...CE, NEAR 47TH-ST. L.—EXCEL... ...ingle or suite; board optional.

West Side.

...-BLVD.—LARGE COOL ROOM; ...ing water; table choice; near L.

North Side.

...DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; EX... ...choice location; walking distance;

...—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ...uble rooms; running water. Lake... ...king dist.; rates very reasonable.

...O-ST.—NICE ROOMS; RUNNING ...ment home cooking; reasonable.

...ORD, 16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVI... ...Lake Shore drive—Unique; first... ...low cost.

...E-PL. — VERY DESIRABLE ...me cooking; fine residence local... ...n every detail; references.

...-PLEASANT ROOMS; HOME TA... ...ry thinking distance.

...N-BLVD.—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ... water, board.

Hotels.

...AND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV. ... city; steam heat, electric light, ... cuisine and accommodations ...phone: Oak. 1200.

...WICK, 435-441 WASHINGTON- ...lass family and transient hotel; ...rront rooms; superior table and ac... ...prices moderate. No. Monroe 1157.

...HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. ... and three; also single; with pri... ... 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

...TEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS. ... H. AND EN SUITE; CAFE IN ... PRICES MODERATE.

...OSE, 390 WASHINGTON-BLVD. ...special rates for summer.

...EL, 167 AND 169 MADISON-ST. ...th, one person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

...E, NO. BOWEN AVS.—NEW, ...ko; elevator. 792 Oakland.

Suburban.

...8 ORRINGTON-AV.—SUITE ON ...ith board; near steam and electric

Summer Resorts.

...E GENEVA, WIS. ...ctly first-class hotel on the lake; ...eniences; gas, baths, hot and cold ...cuisine and service be made a ... rates from $14 to $21 per week. ...rmation address ... CARR, manager. Fontana, Wis.

...HOTEL, RIVERSIDE, ILL. — ...commodations; situated on banks ...et, 11 miles west of Chicago, on C. ...n; 15 minutes' ride from Loop; ...rden-av. electric cars; 10 minutes' ...s; an ideal place for the business... ...family. PHARES A. RAY.

...OINT, SPRING HARBOR, MICH.; ...ort, all comforts and amusements; ...beach; sail and row boats; ½ mile ...gravel roads for driving, bicycle.

...LANDS—THE MOST DELIGHT... ...conomowoc; now open. Rates, $8

...OARD WANTED.

...ROOM—FOR 2 GENTS AND 1 ...vate family; convenient to L.; be... ...st. Address C 629, Tribune.

...RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

...PRAIRIE-AV.—CLEAN, PLEAS... ...ODERN conveniences; private fam...

...ALL FRONT ROOM, BY RE... ...Grand. 561 to 563 Cottage Grove-av.

...FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, MOD... ...family. 4142 Berkeley-av., Flat 1.

...ONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE, OR ...erences. 223 Oakwood-blvd.

...USEKEEPING ROOMS; ALSO ...od single rooms. 1245 Michigan-av.

West Side.

...ANDSOME FRONT ALCOVE, W. ...; quiet; Adams car. C 949, Tribune.

...ASHLAND-BLVD., SUITE OF ...ms; furnished for housekeeping.

...TE FURNISHED ROOMS; MOD... ...and-av., Flat 404, The Ashland.

North Side.

...PERIOR, LARGE, AIRY ROOMS ...; quiet; adjoining C. & N.-W. ...strictly private; board optional. Ad... ...Tribune office.

...LL FURNISHED FRONT AL... ...water; facing park. 806 North

West Side.

...RENT—STORES— ...Taylor-st., two fine stores, corner, $2 ...especially adapted for drug store; inside ...1743-45; new, elegant, oak-trimmed flats, ...and 5 rooms; steam-heated, in same build... ...for rent.

...RENT A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—STORES— ...Western-av., elegant corner store..... $20 ...Westerfield-av., fine steam heated store with ...ny rooms..... $16 ...-av., store with rear rooms..... $16 ...louse 527 S. Western-av.

...RENT—445 OGDEN-AV., STORE AND BASE... ...rent, 22x70; very low rent.

...RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

...RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OF... ...in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator ...ntially private. See janitor.

...RENT—DESK ROOM, STEN. SERV., PHONE, ...d desk, vault, all $10. 520 Ashland Block.

Floors and Lofts.

...RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY ...os. 1858-9 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first... ...passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, ...power; good light; building open for in... JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La ...

...RENT—192 AND 194 E. VAN BUREN-ST.— ...and 4th floors, 40x105, steam heat, freight ...ger elevators; $100 per mo. HAMMEL, ...12 86 5th-av.

...O RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

...RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF ...ent stores, flats, buildings, and offices to rent. ...or send for list. ...STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. ...ses, all 681 Tribune.

...RENT—THEATER, IN EASY WALKING ...e of all hotels and depots in city; to ...e responsible tenant. Address S 816, ...office.

...RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND ...in all parts of the city. Send for list. ...& FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

...RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, ...s and hotels in down-town ...LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

...RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

...FOR $47.50—NO. 506 E. 53D-...ve., and Washington Park; new ...ar stone front houses, 26 ft. wide; ...ish; hardwood finish; open plumb... ...h, gas range, furnace heat; rent, ...will apply rent on purchase, if ...e to client; inspection invited. ...ARCE, 424 47th-st., or BRUCE H. ...andolph-st.

...RENT—FINE LARGE MODERN ...ICE; 8 rooms; exceptionally large rooms; ...lot 38x180; 3241 Wabash-av.; one ...station Alley L. Examine and ...RT & CO., 204 Dearborn-st. Tele...055.

...MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, ...stone, 13 extra large rooms, ...ront; barn. Immediate posses... ...Trust and Savings Bank. Trust

...NDSOMELY FURNISHED KEN... ...907 Madison-av., for the summer ...rices to the right party. Address ...office.

...PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN TEN... ...st house, $35; key next door, 2448 ... E. GRACE.

...PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD ...silver. BREDY & CO., Room 308, 57 ...ton-st., or 67 E. Washington, 5th floor.

...FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SIL... ...Diamonds. McVicker's Theater Build... Take elevator. LOGUE.

...ARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

...ARD BILLIARD AND POOL TA... ...tables with privileges; also buying. ...Blake-Collender Co., 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

...RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM HOUSE, JEF... ...Park. 1 block from depot. $103. N. 554... ...per month. ...HAMMEL & LANG, 32, 86 5th-av.

...RENT—10 ROOMS, MODERN, NEAR WICK... ...Northwest side; $30. Apply 219 La ...Room 715.

North Side.

...RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, MODERN STONE ...near south end Lincoln Park; steam heat ...hot water furnished at my expense; hard... ...floors; $50. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

...RENT—CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER—A 7-... ...house, newly furnished, bath and all mod... ...improvements, best part of Waukegan. ...F. RAINSTOW, 128 S. Genesee-st., Wau...

...RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1416 MAPLE-... ...venient to trains; modern plumbing; will ...for 2 mos.; terms reasonable. K. L. AMES, ...-av., Evanston.

Summer Resorts.

...RENT—SMALL COTTAGE AT "GIF... ...Channel Lake, Antioch, Ill.; very de... ...Address B 848, Tribune office.

...RENT—PAW PAW LAKE, FINE SHORE ...near Watervliet; cottages built. L. CAMP... ...Benton Harbor-st.

...RENT—PLEASANT, NEWLY FUR... ...ish; fine table; day boarders accom...

...RENT—LAKE GENEVA FURNISHED ...with grounds, on lake; very low; choice ...T JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

...RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, ONE ...TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH BATH; ALSO ...FURNISHED APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL ...OFFICE; CAFE IN BUILDING. RAINIER ...HOTEL AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. ...394 OR SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 ...WOOD-BLVD., 'PHONE OAK. 708.

...RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, $35, WORTH $45. ...4th-st.-blvd., overlooking So. Park, 1 block ...Alley L station; hardwood floors, steam ...Apply to ...DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

...RENT—3-ROOM COR. FLAT, $14. 4-ROOM ...$18; choice; steam; all modern; residence ...DORN, 222 E. 63d-st., nr. Jackson Park.

...RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM ...Cent. and L stations; modern 6-room flats; ...; rent $18. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

...RENT—FLATS, MODERN, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, ...south end Lincoln Park; free electric lights, ...steam heat; hot water; polished floors, etc.; moder... ...rent; $35 up. SHANKLIN & KING, 107 ...Rush-st. Telephone Main 2687.

...RENT—BY P. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASH... ...1452 Michigan-av., modern apart... ...6 rooms, steam heat; $35; references re...

...RENT—LES TOURS, COR. 44TH AND INDI... ...and 6 rooms, steam heat, carpeted ...hardwood floors and finish; rent reduced. ...DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

...RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 4-ROOM FLATS ...and 23 Forest-av. Steam ...KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3-4 ROOMS, $13-$18; ...Stoddard, 5322 Cottage Grove-av.

...RENT—4048 ELLIS-AV., FURNISHED FLAT ...seven rooms; rent $30.

...RENT—4457 VINCENNES-AV., ELEGANT ...flat; strictly modern; $32.50. See janitor.

...RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM ...in house. 3156 Indiana-av.

...RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT. 4043 ELLIS-

...RENT—"Superior," northeast corner Wood and ...lyer-sts.; new, elegant, oak-trimmed flats, 3, 4, ...5 rooms; steam heat, gas stoves, refrigerators, ...hot water; rent $22.50 up. Key next building in ...section of the city; prices $18 to $27.50; jani... ...always on premises. ...HENRY C. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—FINE NEW J. R. STEAM H. FLAT. ...1357 Fulton-st. 2 minutes' walk to the ...Southern-av. station; 6-r. modern steam ...flats; $21 to $25. North-av. A. S. TERRILL, ...24 Winston-st.

...RENT—OR EXCHANGE—JEFFERSON ...park, 116-foot front, improved with 5-room cot... ...and 2-story 8-room house, $6,000; will take ...or some property on small lake. ...HAMMEL & LANG, 32, 86 5th-av.

...RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS. 12 TO 24 ...-terrace.

North Side.

...RENT—"SOUTHPORT," 525, 527, and 529 South... ...-av., new, elegant, steam-heated flats, 3, 4, ...5 rooms, gas stoves, refrigerators, etc.; prices ...$18 to $30. Southport-av. cars pass the ...ce; Fullerton-av. cars and Chicago & Evanston ...steam station 1 block; janitor always on ...premises. ...MARY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—"THE BELDEN," 200 BELDEN-... ...handsome stone front building, modern; 2d ...and 3d floor flats, 7 rooms and bath each, $40 to ...$45; hardwood floors throughout, sewer con... ...sideboards, refrigerators, hot water at all ...gas ranges, laundry, attic and basement ...rooms, janitor; steam heat. ...HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—THE CLEVELAND, S. W. COR. ...Clybourn and Fullerton-aves., elegant 5 to 7 ...room flats; modern; hot water, gas ...etc.; $25 up. SHANKLIN & KING, 107 ...Rush-st.

...RENT—459-461 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LIN... ...Park, beautiful 8 and 9 room apartments; ...2 baths; open plumbing; $30 up. STARKEY, ...107 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—NEW, MODERN 5, 6 AND 7 ROOM ...every convenience; telephone, etc.; near ...Park; $21 to $32.50. 1749 Oakdale-av.

...RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, UNFURNISHED; ...6-room nicely furnished flat, in the Florence, ...at office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

...RENT—MODERN, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS; ...hot water heating; $22.50@$25. 176 Fremont-st.

...RENT—ROOM MODERN FLAT, 1707 WEST ...r. La Salle and Superior. JANITOR.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

...RENT—BASEMENT SALOON AND FIXT... ...& 6, corner Clark and Jackson. E. GRACE.

...RENT—STORE, 163 E. 43D-ST.; GOOD ...place for hardware or furniture business.

...RENT—3007 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE ...basement, 18x90; rent low.

West Side.

...RENT—STORES— ...Taylor-st., two fine stores, corner, $2 ...especially adapted for drug store; inside ...1743-45; new, elegant, oak-trimmed flats, ...and 5 rooms; steam-heated, in same build... ...for rent.

...RENT A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

...RENT—STORES— ...Western-av., elegant corner store..... $20 ...Westerfield-av., fine steam heated store with ...ny rooms..... $16 ...-av., store with rear rooms..... $16 ...louse 527 S. Western-av.

...RENT—445 OGDEN-AV., STORE AND BASE... ...rent, 22x70; very low rent.

...RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

...RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OF... ...in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator ...ntially private. See janitor.

...RENT—DESK ROOM, STEN. SERV., PHONE, ...d desk, vault, all $10. 520 Ashland Block.

Floors and Lofts.

...RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY ...os. 1858-9 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first... ...passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, ...power; good light; building open for in... JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La ...

...RENT—192 AND 194 E. VAN BUREN-ST.— ...and 4th floors, 40x105, steam heat, freight ...ger elevators; $100 per mo. HAMMEL, ...12 86 5th-av.

...O RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

...RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF ...ent stores, flats, buildings, and offices to rent. ...or send for list. ...STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. ...ses, all 681 Tribune.

...RENT—THEATER, IN EASY WALKING ...e of all hotels and depots in city; to ...e responsible tenant. Address S 816, ...office.

...RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND ...in all parts of the city. Send for list. ...& FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

...RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, ...s and hotels in down-town ...LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

...RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

...FOR $47.50—NO. 506 E. 53D-...ve., and Washington Park; new ...ar stone front houses, 26 ft. wide; ...ish; hardwood finish; open plumb... ...h, gas range, furnace heat; rent, ...will apply rent on purchase, if ...e to client; inspection invited. ...ARCE, 424 47th-st., or BRUCE H. ...andolph-st.

...RENT—FINE LARGE MODERN ...ICE; 8 rooms; exceptionally large rooms; ...lot 38x180; 3241 Wabash-av.; one ...station Alley L. Examine and ...RT & CO., 204 Dearborn-st. Tele...055.

...MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, ...stone, 13 extra large rooms, ...ront; barn. Immediate posses... ...Trust and Savings Bank. Trust

...NDSOMELY FURNISHED KEN... ...907 Madison-av., for the summer ...rices to the right party. Address ...office.

...PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN TEN... ...st house, $35; key next door, 2448 ... E. GRACE.

...PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD ...silver. BREDY & CO., Room 308, 57 ...ton-st., or 67 E. Washington, 5th floor.

...FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SIL... ...Diamonds. McVicker's Theater Build... Take elevator. LOGUE.

...ARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

...ARD BILLIARD AND POOL TA... ...tables with privileges; also buying. ...Blake-Collender Co., 323 Wabash-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID INVESTMENT— KENWOOD APARTMENT BLDG. PRICE $85,000; LEASED FOR $10,700 YR. MONTH, $40,000. 5 YRS., 5 PER CENT. PAYS $700 MONTH CLEAR. ABOVE ALL EXPENSES. All leased for 1 and 2 years. One of the finest apartment properties in Chicago. Will consider choice vacant or 4 modern house in part payment. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4205 GRAND-BLVD. — 3-STORY stone front modern residence; fine interior oak finish in cherry and oak, all rooms beautifully decorated, hardwood floors throughout, electric light and steam heat; two-story pressed brick stable in rear; open for inspection. Apply to MARY E. FRANK. 126 and 128 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$17,500—ELEGANT KENWOOD RESIDENCE; massive gray Bedford stone front, stone steps and porches; fine interior, finished in polished hardwoods; steam heat; set back to a 40 ft. bldg. line; lot 200 ft. deep; beautiful lawn, inclosed with a high iron fence; east and south exposures; one of the best blocks in Kenwood. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—32D-ST., NEAR PAULINA, TWO-story frame dwelling; lot 22x120; street paved; only $800. Halsted-st., near 25th-pl., saloon property; $6,000. CHARLES F. SCHAAF, The Temple, s. w. cor. La Salle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 6-FLAT BLDG., stone front, Prairie-av., near 45th; all rented at $2,940 per year; price $36,000; easy terms; no trade. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3047 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE FRONT modern residence, 4420 Berkeley-av. Inquire of JOHN C. PETZER, Agent, 7 E. Monroe-st., Tel. Central 1776.

FOR SALE—AT A SLAUGHTER—ON KIMBARK-AV., near 70th, frame 4-flat bldg. and lot; paved and paid; only $850. WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2633 SOTH-ST., NEAR Michigan-blvd., stone front, 4 flats; 8 rooms each; modern; rents $1,800; price $20,000; half cash; no trade. Address B 627, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON 55TH-ST.-BLVD. WITH small store, cheap; near Wentworth-av. J. T. YOUNG, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOTS $9 PER foot; greatest sacrifice in the city. C. W. HUGGINS, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PREMISES 180 EAST LAKE-ST. for less than assessor's valuation. CHARLES L. BOYD, 1219 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-vards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—LOT ON GREEN-ST., JUST SOUTH of 55th-st., at a bargain; cash and time; no trades. PERKINS & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FINE RESIDENCE, 2244 Calumet-av. Inquire 901 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COR. HALSTED AND 57TH—BEST left on street for drug store; don't miss it. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN [DETACHED] HOUSE, 4829 Forrestville-av.; am anxious to sell; snap.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1301 W. MONROE-ST.—A BRAND-new Roman pressed brick and stone-trimmed 8-room house; oak trimmed, oak floors, mantels, sideboard, laundry, open plumbing; price $4,200; will take $400 cash and $30 monthly from responsible party; greatest bargain on West Side; take Lake-st. or Metropolitan Elevated or Madison-st. cable car to Sacramento-av. See Owner any week-day or Sunday.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property on long time; 180,000 square feet; cor. 22d and Jefferson-sts.; railroad on ground; will lease or sell in sections to suit; will lease on a basis of 4 per cent on 60c per sq. ft.; money furnished to improve. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. W. NORTH AND 40TH-avs., 49x125; 654 Austin-av., 2 story frame house, cheap. R. 802, 100 Washington-st. W. K. YOUNG & BRO.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BARGAINS—988 Ogden-blvd., improved, $3,000; 58 Hastings-al., 3-story brick and 2-story frame, $9,000. R. 71, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—58X195, IMPROVED, 419 MONROE-st., near Throop; make offer; 3 MONEY WALKER, Oculist, Kranz Bldg., 78 State-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MODERN FLAT BUILDING; also finest 9-room modern residence on West Side. Address F J 810, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—VACANT lots, flats, and homes in Sheridan Park, Ravenswood, Cuyler, and Summerdale. The owners of these properties are losing them and their loan by your gain, therefore you should buy them. Buy the Money to loan. Buildings erected now, to order. To trade, every kind of property. J. MONTGOMERY, s. e. cor. Lawrence and N. Robey. Open evenings and Sundays.

FOR SALE—400 E. IRAVENSWOOD PARK-AV., half block north of Belmont-av.—New six-room house; oak mantel, porcelain-lined bathtub, marble washbowl, etc.; price $2,500; will take $200 cash and $18 a month. See owner any day between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—MY SHERIDAN ROAD 50 FEET, near Lawrence-av., at a bargain; want offer. Address owner, F J 971, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER, NEAR LAKE, modern residence, with 50 feet; only $6,500; easy terms. H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

RIVERSIDE LOTS.

Very desirable residence lots in the heart of the 3d division; also corners and inside lots in the 2d division. Will sell at decided bargains,

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—S. E. COR. FAIR Oaks-av. and Chestnut, 200x175; $9,000. N. w. cor. Lake-st. and Harvey-av., 155x171; $9,300. N. e. cor. Humphrey-av. and Walnut-st., 300x171; $6,000. 420 N. Humphrey-av., 67-foot lot; $2,100. N. e. cor. 64th-av. and Ontario-st., 70x171; $4,000. 220 N. Cuyler-av., 10-room house, beautiful grounds, lot 128x171; $8,500. JOHN CARNE, R. 916, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$850-BUYS ELEGANT BUILDING lot in Austin corner, 50x120; sewer and water are paid; cost $1,500; must sell; only $400 cash, $10 a month. Call at once, as this is a great bargain. OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE IN KENILworth, corner, 175x150; stable; hardwood finish; hot water heating; $22,500. S. E. Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, balmonthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK, 5 OR 10 acres at a fair price. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE — SUMMER homes on fruit farms near river or lake, St. Joseph, Mich.; sell or trade. HEARTT & ADAMS, 607 Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY; ALL kinds; lowest possible prices; plats sent; house to rent furnished. J. JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,700 TAKES 65 A. MASON CO., Mich.; farm with over ¼ mile frontage on Bass Lake; complete, excellent new buildings, 1,260 fruit bearing trees, an abundance of bass and trout, together with team, wagon, buggy, cow, harnesses, and complete lot implements and tools. Must see to appreciate this offer. Can divide lake frontage into lots and sell for more than entire cost of farm. Write GILBERT, 100 Washington-st., for particulars.

FOR SALE—FREE RAILROAD FARE, HOTEL and livery rigs this month to purchasers. Langlade Co., Wis., lands; $5 an acre up; easy payments. Call or write for circulars. WILL A. WEBSTER, 1406 Security Bldg., Madison & 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FINE VIRGINIA FARM, 500 acres, near station, 5 miles from city; house, barns, etc.; bowling alley; steam launch; price $12,000. FRED I. FEE, 234 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RESORTS IN MICHigan from fruit belt, $200 and upward. Send for circular. T. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL SELECTED quarter sections of land in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado; cheap. Address S 712, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A STRICTLY MODERN FLAT building, 2 or 3 flats; west of California-av. south of Lake-st. and north of 12th-st.; will party pay with CLEAR property, balance cash or assume. CARL LOTZ, Real Estate Loans and Insurance, 909 Chicago Opera-House Blk. Office hours: 9-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

WANTED—A NICE BRICK OR STONE FRONT modern dwelling of 6 to 9 rooms or ditto two flat building, near one of the leading parties to be delivered; for cash or trade for vacant lots. Address JOS. S. SCHOTT, care of Morrison Hotel, city.

WANTED—GOOD FARMS OR LANDS OR other property in exchange for the equity in several well-rented flat buildings, also good leasehold bringing in $250 per month. For attention describe fully. Address P L 408, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, $25,000 TO $45,000 modern flat bldg., North Side preferred, for 400 ft. high-class vacant near N. W. L station. ELSER, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CLEAR LOTS OR ACRES FOR $30,000 equity; best 4 and 5 r. 12-flat, South Side, near L station and park; you will not find better rents. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CLEAR ACRES OR VAC. FOR $25,000 equity in fine cor., 12 flats; rent, $17,000, 5 per cent; nets $2,100 after int. and taxes and all expenses. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CLEAR LOT OR COTTAGE FOR $6,000 equity modern 7-r. house; Lincoln Park, near 56th. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED — BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR GARfield Park for clear vacant or improved. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—CLEAR OLD IMPROVED WORTH $25,000 for an equity in Lake View new flat bldg.; will bear investigation. F J 942, Tribune.

WANTED—VACANT BARGAINS NEAR N. W. L.; money on hand for investment. Call or rine us up. 3123 Main. G. F. BUTTERUT & CO

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—EQUITIES OR CLEAR IN FLATS, business buildings, and residences, in exchange for clear vacant and improved; have a number of loans for customers; South Side preferred. CHARLES L. SCHAAF, 704 The Temple, S. w. cor. La Salle and Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR 12-ROOM 2-STORY and cellar brick house; lot 66x125 ft.; best location on West Side; want clear farm in Illinois, Iowa, or Wisconsin. DRAPER & KRAMER, 128 DEARBORN-ST.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE 37½ FT., CHOICEST LOCAtion, Ashland-av., and cash for choice equity in business property, 3 or 6 flat building, North or West Side. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

WILL EXCHANGE CLEAR WEST SIDE BUSIness property, paying 10 per cent on $8,000, and cash for choice West Side 3-flat building. E. J. LEWIS, 84 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 BRICK, STOVE-HEATed flats, mtge. $3,500, rent $600; will clear or put in $3,500 cash for good vacant or income. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn.

TO TRADE—10,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING land in northern Wisconsin; will take one-half cash and one-half in Chicago property well located. Address B 6, COOKE, West Superior, Wis.

EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL, MODERN WOOD-lawn home; what clear cottage or vacant for $5,000 equity; do not miss this. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED FOR WELL LOCATED West Side 5-acre tract. GEIST, 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 6 and 6½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers. SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest. Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate, repayable in monthly payments. Amount of payment made to suit borrower; every payment reduces the amount of interest, and 2 payments made in advance. Interest ceasing the day of payment. GODEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS, WITH SPECIAL prepayment privileges, 5 to 6 per cent. WITHOUT COMMISSION. Immediate inspection. WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., Bank Floor, 92 La Salle-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY— On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY from 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security. MEAD & COBB, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTAtate at 5 and 6 per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANT A FARM LOAN $8,000 ON 200 ACRES, highly improved, 100 acres blooded cattle, running water, a gentleman's home; 50 miles southeast of Chicago, in Indiana. Address B 224, Tribune office.

$5,000 OR $6,000 LOAN WANTED ON IMproved Lake County farm worth $18,000. Also $2,000 on improved $11,000 on unimproved Chicago property. MALLEY & SIMS, 800, 185 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES. 91 and 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6% SOLD MORTGAGES TITLE Guarantee Trust Co., trustee, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,200. Sale for SAM BROWN JR. & SON, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN— We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—$500 TO $5,000. South Side loans made in twenty-four hours. J. HOLLIS JOHNSON, R. 911, 100 Washington-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, 99 Randolph-st.—Money to loan at 6 per cent interest, no commissions. J. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address B 217, Tribune office.

WESTERN STATE BANK— N. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts. Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., deal in Chicago real estate loans; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount. J. H. WALLACE, R. 1, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. CALLAN & DARBY, 115 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 5 PER cent, no commissions, no attorney fees. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on improved farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YOUNG, bankers, 79 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dear

BOARD OF TRADE WINS ITS CASE.

Judge Tuley Decides Christie-Street Company Is a Bucket Shop.

NO RIGHT TO QUOTATIONS.

Injunction Restraining Both Kansas City House and Western Union.

GIST OF COURT'S OPINION.

Judge M. F. Tuley yesterday decided that the Christie-Street Commission company of Kansas City is a "bucket-shop" and as such not entitled to receive the market quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade. He dissolved the original injunction restraining the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph company from cutting off the supply of quotations to the Kansas City concern, and on cross bill of the Board of Trade granted an injunction restraining the Christie company from receiving the quotations or the telegraph company from sending them to it.

Judge Tuley held that while the quotations of markets on the board have acquired a "public interest" from being sent for years to all applicants, the board retains a certain private property interest in them, and where they are furnished to "bucket-shops" which use them to its injury is entitled to relief. Judge Tuley also held that the board had the right to collect its own quotations, though not to discriminate against any telegraph company or oust the Western Union from the floor without giving reasonable notice.

The decision caused much gratification among members when its purport was announced on the floor, as it is considered a big victory in the fight the board has been making on the bucket-shops.

Evidence of Bucket-Shopping.

Judge Tuley first disposed of the original bill and in doing so reviewed the history of past litigation between the Board of Trade and bucket-shops, citing the decision of the Supreme Court in 1889 that the board could not discriminate against any person desiring the quotations for lawful purposes. The court disposed of the claim of the complainant that it was doing a legitimate business, because its contracts called for the actual delivery of grain, in this wise:

"The evidence shows that the Christie-Street Commission company never purchased or sold a bushel of grain, although it made trades amounting to 157,000,000 of bushels in a year. The evidence shows that bucket-shopping or gambling in prices on the Chicago Board of Trade of grain and other products was the main business of complainants so far as the dealing in said grain and other products was concerned. The printed contract was a mere pretense, it was one of the instruments used in carrying on the gambling, the quotation being used as dice are used, to determine the result of a bet. The assertion in the contract that it would accept business only on the agreement that the property was to be delivered or received, as the case might be, and that they would not accept business under any other conditions, was a pretense of virtue calculated to arouse suspicion in itself.

Dissolves the Injunction.

The court quoted with approval a Kentucky decision in a similar case and decided:

The complainant has no standing in a court of equity to compel the defendants to continue to furnish it with market reports and quotations for the purpose of carrying on the business that he appears to have heretofore conducted, and no standing to demand that the Board of Trade and the telegraph company shall not come to an arrangement or understanding by which he shall be deprived of the market quotations in question. The injunction issued upon the original bill must be dissolved and it is so ordered.

The cross bill of the Christie-Street Commission company, advertised to its customers, that it has a private wire to the Board of Trade of Chicago and that its so-called "trades" are executed on the floor of the board, is a fraud, which must necessarily injuriously affect not only the reputation of the business done upon the exchange of the board, but also the amount of business done thereon and also the value of this "species of property," the market quotations.

In conclusion the court said: "It would seem possible for the Board of Trade and the telegraph company, by a friendly cooperation, not only to protect the complainant's rights in these quotations, but also prevent their use for unlawful or gambling purposes."

Views of Officials.

President Warren of the Board of Trade voiced the general gratification of the board at the decision and the desire of the directors to cooperate with the Western Union in its aim to prevent the quotations from getting to bucket-shops, but avoid withholding them from legitimate customers. He said:

The legal situation will be made even stronger than it now is under Judge Tuley's decision. Under the present written license by which the Western Union Telegraph company collected the quotations on the floor of the exchange there is no expressed agreement respecting bucket-shops, and Judge Tuley holds that it is somewhat doubtful whether there is any implied promise. The board has had under consideration for some time the formulation of a contract to be signed by all the telegraph companies, in which is contained an express promise not to give the quotations to bucket-shops, and to provide disclosures which will enable the Board of Trade to determine whether this promise is lived up to. The form of such a proposed contract will be given out in a day or two.

Vice President and General Manager Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph company said that he had no opinion to express upon the scope of the decision.

Following is a list of fifteen concerns through the Southwest which the evidence showed are supplied with the Chicago Board of Trade quotations through the Christie-Street Commission company:

F. W. Bohanna Commission company, Enid, Ok. T.; L. Bousley & Co., Topeka, Kas.; Bryan & Johnson, Dallas, Tex.; Crawford & Balcom, Atchison, Kas.; J. E. Gall, Falls City, Neb.; Guillet Brothers, Gainsville, Tex.; A. E. Johnson & Co., Guthrie, Ok. T.; R. D. Metcalf, Caldwell, Kas.; P. Riner, Wellington, Kas.; G. A. Raum, Sedalia, Mo.; Saunders & Shane, Leavenworth, Kas.; G. W. Schweich, Richmond, Mo.; W. J. Weidenbach, Wichita, Kas.; W. K. Withers, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. A. Weidenbach, El Reno, Ok. T.

THINKS KILLING WAS ACCIDENT.

Lieut. Howard Says Charles Inglesby Probably Received a Bullet Meant for Some One Else.

It is now believed that the man who shot and killed Charles Inglesby on Sunday morning, at Monroe and Green streets, acted in self-defense, and that he shot when an attempt was made to rob him. This conclusion was reached by Lieutenant Thomas Howard, who has been investigating the shooting since Sunday. The Lieutenant said:

"From the investigation I am certain that the tragedy was not the result of a saloon brawl, as first reported to us. I am of the opinion that the man who killed Inglesby did so to protect himself from robbers. I am not prepared to say that Inglesby took any hand in an effort to hold up the stranger. He may have been a spectator.

"The man who fired the shot ought to come in and explain the facts, and if he did I am sure it would be shown that he was fighting for his life, and that his intentions were to kill men who were trying to hold him up. Inglesby, who had spent the night in that neighborhood, may have seen the commotion and stopped to watch the struggle and received the one bullet that was fired."

To Protect Wild Animals.

In London the international conference for the protection of wild animals in Africa recently began and was opened by delegates from many countries. Concerted action is necessary in order to obtain an international agreement to restrain the extermination of many of the mammals, birds, and fishes in Africa.

Snow Floods.

Each year, with the melting of the snow in Colorado, there is a flood in the Rio Grande. Sometimes the river becomes a wide, raging torrent of large volume. The water dashes by for a brief period and then the river becomes dry again.

STATE OF GROWING CROPS

WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

Protracted Drought Continues Over Northern Portion of Spring Wheat Region—Rain Needed in Portions of New England and Texas and Throughout Rocky Mountain Districts—Corn Makes Favorable Progress—Cotton Suffers from Moisture.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Following is the Weather bureau summary of crop conditions for the last week:

The protracted drought over the northern portion of the spring wheat region continues, and rain is needed in portions of New England and Texas and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. Abundant rains have thoroughly relieved the drought conditions in the Middle Atlantic States, while excessively heavy precipitation has interrupted farm work and caused damage to crops in the South Atlantic and east gulf States, lower Ohio, and central and lower Mississippi Valleys. The week was unseasonably cool in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region, light frosts occurring over the eastern portion of the upper Michigan peninsula. On the Pacific coast the week was generally favorable, although light showers damaged grain and fruit to some extent in northern California, and abnormal heat in Washington proved unfavorable.

While the week has been rather cool in the great corn States of the central valleys, corn has made favorable progress.

Heavy rains in the central Mississippi Valley have retarded the harvesting of winter wheat, especially in portions of Missouri, Arkansas, and western Tennessee, and in the two last named States some damage has been done to wheat in shock. Harvesting has continued under generally favorable conditions in Oklahoma and Kansas, and will begin this week in Nebraska.

Spring Wheat Damaged.

Unfavorable reports respecting spring wheat continue from the northern portion of the spring wheat region. In North Dakota much of the early sown is damaged beyond recovery and in Minnesota it is thin and heading short, with small heads. In South Dakota a general improvement is expected as a result of late rains, though to what extent is uncertain, as many fields are weedy, and sme appear irreparably damaged. In Washington and Oregon the crop has experienced improvement.

The general condition of oats continues promising, except where shortened by drought in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and portions of Nebraska. Some damage has been caused to oats shocks by excessive rains in the south Atlantic and east gulf States.

In Arkansas and eastward of the Mississippi River, except in portions of the Carolinas, cotton has suffered seriously in consequence of excessive rains, lack of cultivation, and lice. In Texas continued dry weather, except scattered showers, was exceptionally favorable for cleaning the crop, which, however, is of irregular size over the southern portion of the State, and, notwithstanding the favorable weather for cultivation, many fields are still foul.

The week has been exceptionally favorable for transplanting tobacco and for that already set. Nearly all reports indicate a promising outlook.

The general fruit outlook continues promising, although reports that apples are dropping extensively continue from some of the unimportant apple States.

Reports of Correspondents.

The following statements are based upon reports from more than 12,000 climate and crop correspondents, collected at State section centers of the climate and crop service of the Weather bureau:

New England, Boston—Weather favorable; showers near close of week beneficial, but rain still needed in many sections of southern portion.

New York, Ithaca—Drought continues in parts of western portion, particularly near great lakes, damaging crops considerably; elsewhere conditions generally favorable and crops doing finely.

New Jersey, New Brunswick—Heavy rain in northern and central and light showers in southern sections highly beneficial; all crops the State over much improved.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—Generally sufficient rains throughout greater portion of State; continued improvement of crops; wheat ripening, will yield light; rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables generally in good condition; fruit prospects continue excellent, large yield of berries.

Maryland and Delaware, Baltimore—General and heavy rains beneficial to corn, pastures, meadows, and truck, and favorable for transplanting.

Virginia, Richmond—Drought broken by abundant rain throughout week; temperature favorable except last of week too cool; winter wheat harvest delayed.

Florida, Jacksonville—Excessive rains damaged melons and vegetables on lowlands; melons, peaches, and pineapples plentiful; citrus trees and fruits in fine condition.

Missouri, Columbia—Rainfall poorly distributed; retarded wheat harvest, much wheat being down; elsewhere corn in excellent condition, some laid by; wheat giving average yield or above, except in some eastern counties, where damaged by fly.

In Western States.

Indiana, Indianapolis—Moderate temperature; frequent rains; corn growing well, but many fields weedy; wheat ripening, but little will be harvested, most fields injured; tobacco growing well; barley and rye ripening, promising good yield; oats heading; improving, fair hay crop expected; fruit abundant, although many apples and peaches are falling.

Ohio, Columbus—Wheat harvest begun in south, crop extremely poor; fruits continue promising.

Michigan, Lansing—Cool weather has retarded growth of corn and frosts did slight damage in upper peninsula, but generally week has been favorable for growth and work; corn has made good stand; wheat continues poor.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee—Light local showers in few localities; heavy and general rains needed for all crops; corn making slow growth on account of cool nights and dry weather; growth of oats and barley retarded by drought, straw quite short, hay light; much timothy and fodder corn being sown; transplanting of tobacco progressing, plants strong and heavy.

Minnesota, Minneapolis—No rain in Red River Valley and extreme southwest, elsewhere scattered showers, differing greatly in amount; early sown spring wheat, oats, and barley thin, and heading short, with small heads, their condition being generally poor because of drought; hay crop and pastures poor in most places; local rains helped pastures, corn, potatoes, and flax.

Iowa, Des Moines—Moderately warm days and cool nights, with sufficient rainfall to break drought, have been favorable to spring wheat, oats, and barley; corn well cultivated and early planted fields nearly laid by; early haying begun, with yield below expectations, but late meadows were improved by recent rains.

Only Temporary Relief.

North Dakota, Bismarck—Light showers have only afforded temporary relief from drought; early wheat badly damaged, mostly beyond recovery, and considerable being plowed up; late sown in poor condition and cannot make more than half crop under most favorable circumstances; other grain poor; flax only fair.

South Dakota, Huron—Copious to heavy general rains improving prospects of all crops, especially grass, potatoes, and corn; much spring wheat had suffered material drought damage, but general improvement now especially in late sown, though to what extent is uncertain, as many fields are weedy, and some appear irreparably damaged.

Nebraska, Lincoln—Corn clean and well advanced; heavy rains of week relieved dry condition in central and southwestern portions, where small grain has been considerably damaged; wheat, oats, and rye heading well in other sections; harvest will begin next week in southern counties; severe storms of Saturday did some damage; first crop of alfalfa generally cut, heavy yield.

Kansas, Topeka—Wheat harvest becoming general, except in northern and western counties, nearly completed in southern; thrashing begun in Chautauqua County; corn and grass in fine condition.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Oklahoma—Wheat, oats, and grass harvest continues with good yields; corn laid by and growing rapidly.

Colorado, Denver—Beneficial showers over small areas in eastern slope; early-sown grains well advanced and late seedings growing rapidly; corn being cultivated, irrigation general; small fruits and vegetables abundant.

California, San Francisco—Thunder-storm, heavy hail, light rain, damaged grain and fruit in few places in Sacramento Valley, otherwise conditions favorable; deciduous and citrous fruits and grapes in good condition.

TWO MUCH RAIN IN ILLINOIS.

Heavy Precipitation Interferes with Farm Work and Damages Vegetation in Some Sections.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The climate and crop bulletin of the Illinois section, United States Department of Agriculture, issued today for the week just ended, is as follows:

There has been much rain over the greater portion of the State during the week, and in the southern and central parts of the central district it has been so heavy as to greatly interfere with farming operations. In many places vegetation has suffered from excessive rains. In the northern districts there have generally been good rains, but not heavy enough to interfere with farm work.

The weather has generally been cool, especially in the northern portions. The condition of the hay crop seems generally to have improved, although in many places it is still thin and short. The consensus of opinion is that hay will be a fair crop. Considerable progress has been made in the harvesting of clover.

Pastures are generally in fine condition. Wheat has continued to improve slightly. There has, however, been some damage in the southern district by wheat lodging on account of heavy rains. Harvesting has begun. The week has not been favorable for corn. The condition of corn, however, is still generally good.

The prospects for a large crop of oats continue good. There is, however, a tendency to rankness of growth, and much damage has already been caused by lodging. Potatoes promise a good crop. The small fruits all seem to be doing well. Apples are dropping badly and peaches to some extent. However, prospects continue to average well.

MOVE IN INTER OCEAN SUIT.

Associated Press Makes Application to Have Action Sent to United States Circuit Court.

The newly incorporated Associated Press of New York seeks to have the suit of the Inter Ocean Publishing company, by which the New York corporation is restrained from interfering with the business of the old Associated Press, transferred to the United States Circuit Court. The application was presented yesterday afternoon to Judge Gibbons by Attorney John S. Miller. Hearing on the application, which will be resisted by the Inter Ocean Publishing company, will be had today.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The chief topic of interest in fire insurance circles is the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in New York City tomorrow and whether or not the "Agreement of 1900," recommended by the Committee of Twenty-seven, will be adopted in its entirety or only in part. It is understood that none of the Western members of the committee will be in attendance. These are Secretary R. J. Smith of the Traders of Chicago, President George T. Cram of the American Central of St. Louis, and also the head of the Western Insurance union, and C. H. Bigelow of the St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul. Business engagements have been given as excuses for non-attendance. As a matter of fact there has been lacking since the original Committee of Twenty-five was formed, over six months ago, and afterwards increased by two members, the enthusiasm that might be expected from a movement to make radical changes in existing rules for the guidance of companies operating throughout the country has been lacking among Western managers. They have declined to express opinions on the "agreement," preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the heads of the companies to act as they see fit.

The proposition to take up the rating question, with a view of advancing rates in all parts of the United States outside of large cities, is viewed by many experienced insurance general agents as likely to increase competition rather than have the beneficial effect desired. While it is acceded that rates in many sections are far too low any general advance, it is claimed, would bring many new companies into existence. A prominent underwriter points out that an efficient fire marshal, with able assistants, in any State that is properly districted and patroled will do more to hold rates at reasonable figures, prevent careless fire losses and incendiarism, and keep the loss ratio down to a minimum than any plan for a flat increase in rates providing excess premium receipts to meet a heavy run of losses and "wild cat" competition.

In the proposed "Agreement of 1900" the subject of commissions is treated in article II, as follows:

"In all cities or towns, save such cities specially excepted, agents' remuneration shall not exceed a flat commission of 15 per cent on the net premiums paid to the company with no other compensation, either in the form of office rent, clerk hire, solicitors' fees, or salary, or in other ways, directly or indirectly.

"Instead of such 15 per cent commission any subscriber may at his option pay a flat commission of 10 per cent and a contingent commission of 15 per cent.

"In all cities specially excepted (such exceptions not to include any city of less than 200,000 population), full list of the same to be published by the Committee of Supervision, it is agreed that the agents in such cities shall receive a rate of compensation not exceeding 20 per cent of their net premiums, inclusive of brokerage—that is, gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurances effected at the agency. As an alternative to the foregoing they may receive a flat commission of 15 per cent, with 15 per cent contingent commission.

"The Committee of Supervision shall name the date when these rules shall become operative in cities specially excepted.

"The Committee of Supervision shall provide a form of contract with the agent for use whenever a subscriber shall elect to pay the contingent commission.

"Any subscriber may appoint one salaried representative in any one city, paying all expenses incident to the carrying on of business, but if such appointment be made it shall not be permitted to act for any other company and shall be under the same restrictions as to brokerage as are imposed on other agents. Any subscriber appointing a salaried agent in any one town or city shall be at liberty to appoint another agent in the same place at the rate of commission herein provided, if not otherwise represented, but in conformity with article V. [relating to agents and their restrictions] of this agreement. The appointment of an agent as a salaried representative, who at the time represents as agent another subscriber or has represented it during the previous twelve months at the place where such appointment is made is forbidden, unless the consent of such subscriber to such appointment has been first obtained.

Brokerage is limited to 10 per cent and covered in article III. as follows:

"Agents shall not allow brokerage in territory governed by these commissions rules in excess of 10 per cent, which brokerage shall be paid out of their commission.

"No company shall allow brokerage of more than 10 per cent on any policies written under applications received at its head office, or at any branch or agency office.

General Manager Digby Johnson of the Lancashire of England, who recently resolved New York City, has appointed Milton Dargan manager of the Eastern and Southern departments, which have been consolidated. Edward Litchfield, manager of the United States branch office of the company in New York for the last twenty years, will retire on a pension. Mr. Dargan will move his office from the Southern department at Atlanta, where he has been in charge for several years, to New York City on July 1. The Assistant Managers of the New York and Atlanta offices will continue in their present positions. Mr. Johnson expects to visit Montreal before sailing on his return home on July 4.

A number of shareholders of the Merchants' of Providence, R. I., are reported as making an effort to have the company continued and the recent plan for the company to go out of business has been partially abandoned.

Commissioner Van Cleave was defeated in Carthage yesterday in injunction proceedings against the Citizens' Insurance company of Chicago before Judge Glenn. The injunction was to prevent the company from continuing business owing to alleged defects in charter. As a result of the final hearing yesterday the injunction was dissolved and the suit dismissed for want of equity.

E. A. Franklin is the head of the Citizens' and is also understood to be the promoter of the Central Fire Insurance company of Chicago, incorporated in West Virginia with a capital of $5,000. As the suit just decided was on the methods of incorporation it affects both companies, but the question of the Illinois Insurance department issuing a license to do business in this State is yet to be passed upon.

Peoria, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Illinois Field club, composed of insurance agents, commenced a two days' session in this city this morning. It is their first annual meeting, and there is considerable business to be transacted. Today there was a general review of the year's work, and the Conference committee report was adopted. It details what was done during the year and calls attention to the importance of cooperation of all the insurance companies of the State. It also provides for the practices and proper underwriting by the association, and for cooperation with local agents. The important business tomorrow is the annual election of officers and selection of the next place of meeting. A short session will be held, as most of the representatives have received instructions to proceed to Bloomington and assist in the adjustment of the losses there.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

WESTERN ROADS' PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS MEET HERE.

Consider Special Committee's Report on Plans for Pooling Earnings—Scheme Proposes Dividing Western Territory Into Local Districts—Discussion Anything but Harmonious—Some Charge Bad Faith—Newspapers Scored—Transportation Notes.

Presidents and executive officers of Western roads met here yesterday to hear and consider the reports of the special committees appointed at the New York meeting last week to prepare plans for pooling earnings or dividing traffic. There are four of those committees, and they represent every interest west of Chicago to and beyond the Missouri River. Their makeup is as follows:

Omaha, Sioux City and Council Bluffs committee—Northwestern, H. R. McCullough; Burlington, W. C. Brown; St. Paul, A. C. Bird; Rock Island, J. M. Johnson; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, James T. Clark; Great Northern, D. Miller; Sioux City and Pacific, G. P. Bidwell; Illinois Central, J. T. Harahan; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Howard Elliott; Missouri Pacific, W. C. Stith; Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, Omaha and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Connecting, W. G. Brimson.

St. Paul and Minneapolis committee—Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Robert Williams; Northwestern, James T. Clark; Burlington, W. C. Brown; Great Western, P. C. Stohr; St. Paul, A. C. Bird; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, James T. Clark; Rock Island, J. M. Johnson; Minneapolis and St. Louis, L. F. Day; Wisconsin Central, B. Johnson.

St. Louis committee—Santa Fé, Paul Morton; Rock Island, J. M. Johnson; Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, J. F. Holden; Missouri Pacific, W. C. Stith; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, G. Haile; International and Great Northern, G. W. Turner; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, E. S. Washburne; Kansas City Southern, J. A. Hanley; Mallory Steamship line, R. Mallory; Morgan line, E. Hawley; Southern Pacific company, J. C. Stubbs; Frisco line, B. F. Yoakum; St. Louis and Southwestern, A. S. Dodge; Texas Pacific, E. L. Sargent; Texas Midland, E. H. R. Green; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, C. C. Harvey.

Kansas City committee—Santa Fé, Paul Morton; Chicago and Alton, S. M. Felton, chairman; Burlington, Howard Elliott; Great Western, P. C. Stohr; St. Paul, A. C. Bird; Rock Island, J. M. Johnson; Kansas City and St. Joseph, H. Elliott; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, E. S. Washburne; Kansas City Southern, J. A. Hanley; Missouri Pacific, W. C. Stith; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, C. Haile; Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, Omaha and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Connecting, W. G. Brimson; Frisco line, B. F. Yoakum; St. Joseph and Grand Island, R. Du Puy; Wabash, M. Knight.

Only Two Committees Report.

Only two of these committees were ready to report when the meeting convened, and these were in favor of pools.

The plan proposes a division of all the territory west of Chicago and St. Louis into a number of local districts, each one of which is to be in charge of a committee of its own, at the head of which there is to be a joint agent to keep particular watch over the situation and advise the Executive committees of any violation of the pooling agreements. There was anything but harmony in the meeting. The discussion was rather acrimonious and charges of bad faith were made.

Wanted to Keep It Dark.

The newspapers also came in for a good scoring for divulging the plans of the roads, it having been the intention to keep the fact of maintaining pools from the public. The reports were finally resubmitted to the committees with instructions to revise them by eliminating the objectionable features. The committees are expected to report back to the meeting this morning. From present indications it is hardly probable that an out and out money pool can be formed, but there is a probability that a division of traffic agreement will be adopted as some measure of that nature is deemed necessary to prevent further demoralization of rates.

Transportation Notes.

The Missouri Pacific and Rock Island roads gave notice yesterday that they will make a one-fare rate for the round trip for the annual reunion of the Roosevelt Rough Riders' association, to be held at Oklahoma City from July 1 to 4.

Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the second week of June were $776,535, against $731,754 last year, an increase of $44,781. Chicago Great Western earnings for the second week of June were $126,439, against $119,706 last year, an increase of $6,733.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis railway has decided to give up the fight in the State courts in the New Ulm coal rate case and appeal to the federal Supreme Court. Under a State law the Minnesota commission ordered the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the St. Paul and Duluth to make a joint tariff on hard coal from Duluth to points on the Minneapolis and St. Louis lower than the sum of the tariffs of the two roads. The reduction was made to fall entirely on the Minneapolis and St. Louis. This order was upheld by the State Supreme Court, which admitted, however, that the constitutional questions involved were new and ultimately would have to be decided by the United States Supreme Court.

His Inference.

"If defeat should come," remarked the statesman, "I am prepared to meet it with dignity and philosophic calm."

"Well! Well!" exclaimed Senator Sorghum. "You surprise me. I knew you were a prudent man, but I didn't know you had saved up as much money as all that!"—Washington Star.

HO! FOR THE DERBY!

OH! FOR THE DERBY!

Let us have some pleasure. The men who raised the barricade are certainly very clever.

Knox the Hatter said "There are brains in hats." Yes, brains in designing them, brains in making them, brains in selling them, and brains in wearing them.

We have **Straw** and **Summer Felt Hats** enough of the world's famous **Knox** productions for men and women to cover all the brains in Cook county; those natty Rough and Ready, the elegant English Split Straws, the old Soft Mackinaw braids, and the fine Panamas with puggnies; the beautiful gray Soft Felts; Crush and Derby Hats in all colors; **Coaching Hats** direct from France; "The American Gentleman's Hat for the American Derby." We cannot serve you all on Friday and Saturday. Drop in today or tomorrow.

☞ We have the finest line of **Walking Sticks** on earth—imported from the leading houses of Europe. See them. Also full line **Dent's Gray Gloves.**

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

Sole Agents Knox the Hatter,

187-189 State Street.

NOTE.—Gentlemen, please have your coachman or valet bring in your silk hat to be ironed free before Saturday (Derby Day).

BAILEY & CO., 147 State Street.

OXFORDS $2.50 — *Queen Quality* — OXFORDS 2.50

"Mannish" Style.

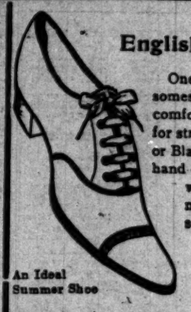
Very popular for all-round wear. Made in Brown and Black Kibo Kid and Kibo calf. Hand-sewed welt, extension edge, low custom heel.

Comfortable and Very Stylish.

Oxfords $2.50

Splendid line of Tans and Browns.

Coolest Shoes on Earth.



English Model.

One of the handsomest and most comfortable shoes for street wear. Tan or Black Kibo Kid, hand-sewed welt, wide edge and medium weight sole.

An Ideal Summer Shoe

"Spanish Shape."

One of our newest, most graceful and coolest shoes for summer. Brown and Black Kibo Kid.

Light sole, high arched instep, moderately high heel. Elegant and easy.

Patent Kid.

New and beautiful leather. The latest thing for dressy costumes.

Exquisite style—very easy to the foot.

Announcement

House Cleaning Sale

FURNITURE AND METAL BEDS

H. E. Scholle & Co.,

222 Wabash Ave.

PARTICULARS. *A force of painters will begin the work of redecorating this store in July—which means that the entire contents of one floor will have to be moved up or down to make room for them as the work progresses.*

The old rule that "three moves are as bad as a fire" applies to us, as well as to you—so we will try and make one do—and offer discounts of from 10% to 20% on overstock items from every branch of the stock during the balance of this month.

It's by far the finest stock of furniture we have ever gathered—now, clean and not a stick of "dead timber" in it—and the opportunity is an unusual one. Will you embrace it?

A Gift for the Readers of....

THE TRIBUNE

Every Sunday.

Commencing Sunday, July 1, 1900, and on succeeding Sundays every one who purchases a copy of THE TRIBUNE will receive a handsome colored picture, suitable for framing and worthy a handsome frame. The colored picture to be given with the issue of July 1—the Sunday after next—is a large and beautiful lithograph, 20x28 inches, reproducing a fine painting by Ihlefeld, entitled

A PATRIOTIC PAIR.

Do not fail to order a copy of THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE of July 1st from your newsdealer.

REVELL & CO. TODAY.

$22 REDUCED FROM $35.

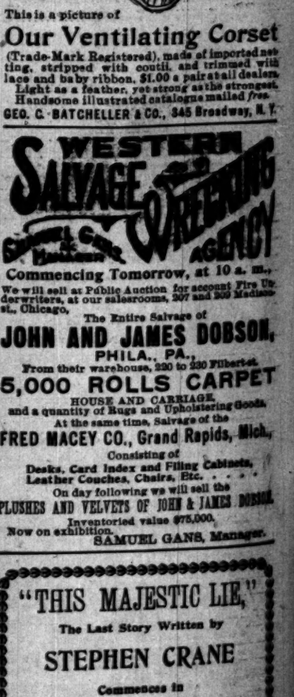
TO-DAY we will place on sale a manufacturer's surplus stock of fine Carved Sideboards; they will make handsome and useful ornaments for the dining-room, as they have extra large French beveled plate mirrors, and are made of solid polished oak. One of the remarkable bargains that can be secured only at the store of Messrs. Revell & Co.

Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" CORSETS

are definitely superior in shape, wearing qualities and comfort. The seams run around the body. This is true of no other corset. They hold their shape permanently and give perfect fit. Every corset stamped with our name.

Turn them over and see how they're made.



This is a picture of

Our Ventilating Corset

(Trade-Mark Registered), made of imported netting, stripped with coutil, and trimmed with lace and ba by ribbon. $1.00 a pair at all dealers.

Light as a feather, yet strong as the strongest. Handsome illustrated catalogue mailed free.

GEO. C. BATCHELLER & CO., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTERN SALVAGE AND WRECKING AGENCY

Commencing Tomorrow, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at Public Auction for account Fire Underwriters, at our salesrooms, 207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago,

The Entire Salvage of

JOHN AND JAMES DOBSON,

PHILA., PA.,

From their warehouse, 220 to 230 Filbert-st.

5,000 ROLLS CARPET

HOUSE AND CARRIAGE,

and a quantity of Rugs and Upholstering Goods.

At the same time, Salvage of the

FRED MACEY CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Consisting of

Desks, Card Index and Filing Cabinets, Leather Couches, Chairs, Etc. . . .

On day following we will sell the

PLUSHES AND VELVETS OF JOHN & JAMES DOBSON.

Inventoried value $75,000.

Now on exhibition.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

"THIS MAJESTIC LIE,"

The Last Story Written by

STEPHEN CRANE

Commences in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 74 & 76 State.